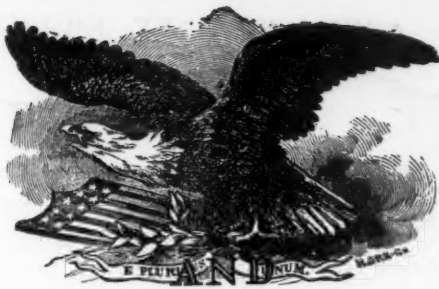


ARMY



NAVY

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PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Houston Street, corner Greene,
NEW YORK CITY, May 28, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on June 28, 1877, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for Fuel, Forage and Straw, required at Fort Columbus and Willet's Point, and for issue in New York City, during the period commencing July 1st, and ending December 31st, 1877.

Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, New York City.

L. C. EASTON, Col. and A. Q. M. General.

PROPOSAL FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 23, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on June 23, 1877, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of such supplies of Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required at

Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Buffalo, N. Y., during the period commencing July 1st, and ending December 31st, 1877.

Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

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Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage or Straw," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

G. B. DANDY, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 91 State St., New London, Ct., May 21, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 21st day of June, 1877, for Dredging in Bridgeport Harbor, Ct. Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guarantee, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

MOUNTED PAY OF SIGNAL OFFICERS AND A. D. C.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1877.

Circular No. 107.

I. The act of Feb. 22, 1862 (12 Stats., 344), provides that officers of the Army "temporarily serving as signal officers shall receive for the time they are so serving, the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of their respective grades." Under date of March 19, 1877, the Secretary of War concurs in the Second Comptroller's decision, of March 13, 1877, that this provision of law is not affected by the repealing clause of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., and is therefore still in force.

II. By the act of Feb. 27, 1877 (G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., c. s.), section 1270, Revised Statutes of the U. S., "is amended by adding at the end of the section the following: *Provided, however, That when forage in kind cannot be furnished by the proper Departments, then and in all such cases, officers entitled to forage may commute the same according to existing regulations: Provided further, That officers of the Army and of Volunteers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted shall, during the time they are employed on such duty receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade respectively.*"

Under date of April 19, 1877, the War Department advised this office of an opinion of the Attorney-Gen., given April 7, 1877, that this act "must be deemed to operate only from its date."

III. Under the operation of the foregoing, so much of Section 2, Circular No. 105, P. M. G. O., May 2, 1876, as relates to Acting Signal Officers, stands annulled as of its date; and so much thereof as relates to officers contemplated in the amendment quoted in Section 2 hereof, is revoked to take effect Feb. 27, 1877, the date of such amendment. The remaining portion of Section 2 of said Circular No. 105, relating to Aides-de-Camp to Major and Brigadier-Generals, was revoked by Circular No. 106, P. M. G. O., May 27, 1876.

IV. To entitle an Acting Signal Officer to "mounted pay" as contemplated in Section 1 hereof, he must be detailed on that duty by special orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

To entitle an officer to "mounted pay" under the act cited in Section 2 hereof, the Commanding Officer of the Department in which he is serving must certify

that the claimant's duties required him to be mounted during the time charged for. This certificate is required upon each separate pay voucher whereon "mounted pay" is charged.

Vouchers for "mounted pay," under either Section 1 or 2 hereof, must bear the officer's certificate that he has not been furnished with a public horse during any part of the time for which "mounted pay" is charged.

V. Paymasters will not pay the commutation of forage referred to in Section 2 hereof, and in G. O. No. 41, A. G. O., c. s., nor issue any certificate of amount thereof, there being no appropriation for its payment.

The foregoing is published by authority of the Secretary of War given in endorsement dated War Department, June 1, 1877.

BEN'N ALVORD,

Paymaster Gen., U. S. A.

CIR. 3, DEPT. COLUMBIA, May 23, 1877.

The following was addressed by Brig.-Gen. S. V. Benét, Ord. Office, to the Comd'g Gen., Military Dept. of the Columbia, Portland, Ore., May 7, 1877:

"I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the limited appropriations now available, this office will be unable, after the present month, to pay extra duty pay to enlisted men employed in the repair and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores. When funds are again available you will be duly notified."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. H. O. Paulding, M. D., is relieved from duty with the column in the field under command of Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, and will report for service at his station—Fort Ellis, M. T. A. A. Surg. J. Shaw is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, and will proceed to the Missoula Valley, for service at that station (S. O. 71, D. D.).

A. Surg. W. R. Hall and A. A. Surg. W. D. Baker will accompany the troops ordered from Alaska; the former reporting to the C. O., Fort Stevens, as post surgeon; the latter reporting to the Medical Director (G. O. 13, D. G.).

A. Surg. W. H. Corbuser is relieved from duty at Charleston, S. C., and will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty (S. O. 111, D. S.).

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Terry, comd'g Dept., will proceed, via Bismarck and Missouri River, to Fort Buford, on public service (S. O. 73, D. D.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. J. A. Fitzgerald, post Surgeon, is authorized to comply with the subpoena, from the U. S. Circuit Court, Portland, Ore., as witness on behalf of the defendant, in the case, *Hugh Waters v. Joseph B. Campbell*, Capt. 4th Artillery (S. O. 57, D. C.).

Capt. D. Weisel, A. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Canby, Wy. T., June 1 (S. O. 59, D. C.).

Major G. H. Weeks, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Wrangel and Sitka, Alaska T., supervising the transfer of the troops and public property from those posts (S. O. 58, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Stevens and Canby on public business (S. O. 56, D. C.).

A. Surg. G. H. Torney will accompany the last battalion of the 16th Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will remain on duty with the regiment awaiting orders from the Adjt.-General's Office, Hdqrs of Army, relieving him from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 97, D. G.).

A. A. Surg. B. F. Kingsley will report to Capt. W. B. Kennedy, 10th Cavalry, for duty with the detachment of recruits en route to Fort Concho. On the arrival of detachment at Fort Concho, A. A. Surg. Kingsley will return to San Antonio (S. O. 99, D. T.).

Col. J. B. Fry, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and will thence accompany the party setting out from that post for the examination of the San Juan District of Colorado. After completing this duty, Col. Fry will report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 107, D. M.).

Major G. D. Ruggles, Adjt.-General's Dept., will proceed, via Bismarck and Missouri River, to Fort Buford, on public service. Major B. C. Card, Q. M. Dept., Chief Q. M. of this Dept., will proceed, via Bismarck and Missouri River, to Fort Buford, on public service (S. O. 73, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Kurtz, J. C. Duane, and Q. A. Gillmore, C. E., a Board of Officers to reassemble in New York City, at an early day, to consider and report upon the practicability and cost of giving additional spread to the foundation of the Washington Monument (S. O. 44, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., May 7). This board will make their report this week.

Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Adams, Newport, and Portsmouth Grove, R. I., on business connected with the Q. M. Dept., on the completion of which he will return to N. Y. City (S. O. 125, M. D. A.).

By direction of the Secretary of War a Board, to consist of—Surgs. A. K. Smith, B. J. D. Irwin, and A. Surg. H. Lippincott, will assemble at the U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 13th instant, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission to the Academy (S. O., June 8, W. D.).

Major R. N. Batchelder, A. Q. M., Portland, Ore., will report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 57, M. D. P.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Capt. A. H. Burnham, C. E., one month (S. O. 51, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., May 19).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major J. B. Keefer, P. D., will pay troops to include the muster of April 30, 1877, at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 55, D. C.).

Major H. B. Reese, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay-rolls of April 30, 1877 (S. O. 113, D. S.).

RELIEVED.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., is relieved from duty as member of the Examining Board constituted by par. 3, S. O. 79, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 107, D. M.).

ANNULLED.

A. A. Surg. W. T. Owsley will report at these Hdqrs for annulment of contract (S. O. 73, D. P.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd D. J. Scott (recently appointed from Co. A, 8th Cavalry), now at Ringgold Bks, Texas, will report to C. O. for duty at that post. Hosp. Stewd J. Q. A. Meredith, will report to the Medical Director, San Antonio, for duty at these Hdqrs (S. O. 100, D. T.).
Ord. Sergt. Goltell and Com. Sergt. Brown will report to the post commander, Fort Townsend, and Com. Sergt. Burrows to the C. O., Fort Stevens (G. O. 13, D. C.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards were made: H. Krueger is relieved from duty in Mil. Div. of Atlantic, and will proceed to Columbus Bks, Ohio, for duty; M. O'Malley is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for assignment to duty (S. O., June 11, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. Perry member Board of Appraisal for improvements on Nez-Percé reservation (S. F. O. 6, D. C.).

Capt. J. G. Trimble will report to and be temporarily under the command of C. O. Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. F. O. 8, D. C.).

Transferred.—Upon his own application, 2d Lieut. W. H. Miller from Co. F to Co. E (S. O., June 11, W. D.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

An account of the part taken by this regt. in Gen. Miles' last victory will be found in a letter to the JOURNAL, describing the fight, which appears elsewhere.

The Engagement on Muddy Creek.

Hdqrs BATTALION 2d CAVALRY.

IN CAMP ON THE ROSEBUD, May 10, 1877.

General Orders No. 1.

The Battalion Commander desires to congratulate the officers and enlisted men on the great success achieved by the battalion (Cos. F, G, H and L—Ed. JOURNAL) in the engagement, under Gen. Miles, with hostile Indians on Muddy Creek on the 7th inst. It was, without exception, the greatest and most complete victory yet gained over the hostiles during the Sioux campaign, which was commenced more than a year ago. The coolness and gallantry displayed by both officers and men is worthy of the highest commendation, and the 2d Cavalry may well be proud to add to its splendid record the recent brilliant success of the Fort Ellis Battalion.

By order of Captain Ball:

CHAS. B. SCHOFIELD, 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry,
Battalion Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY,
FORT SANDERS, WYOMING, June 6, 1877.

General Orders No. 3.

The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in announcing to the Second Cavalry the brilliant success of a battalion of the regiment, in a skirmish with hostile Indians in Montana Territory. Cos. F, G, H, and L, serving with Col. Miles, and under the immediate command of Capt. Ball, attacked a band of Indians consisting of fifty-one lodges, on a tributary of the Rosebud River, on the 7th of May, and completely broke up the band. A large number of Indians were killed and wounded, their supply camp destroyed, and a herd of over four hundred Indian horses captured. Our men pursued the savages more than five hours over a rough country and signally defeated them. Capts. Ball, Tyler, Whelan and Norwood, and Lieuts. Hamilton, Schofield, Jerome and Fuller, were with the battalion and acquitted themselves with great credit, as did the enlisted men. In this fight Privts. Charles Springer and Peter Louys of Co. H, and Privts. Charles A. Martindale and Frank Gackowsky of Co. F, were killed. 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, Privts. John O'Flynn, Samuel Freyer and John W. Jones of Co. F; Privts. Patrick Ryan and Andrew Jeffers of Co. G; Privts. Thomas B. Gilmore of Co. H, and Pvt. Frederick Wilks of Co. L were wounded.

By order of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett:

CHAS. F. ROSE, 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry, Adjutant.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate,

2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, on detached service from Fort Ellis with Col. Miles' column in the field (S. O. 71, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Major C. H. Carlton, extended one month (S. O. 45, M. D. M.)

Col. Henry.—Capt. and Bvt. Col. G. V. Henry, who was so severely wounded in the Indian campaign last summer, has, we are glad to learn, his headquarters once more "in the saddle." He was to leave Benicia Barracks, Cal., for Fort Laramie about the 8th of this month.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. D. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. E will march from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Fort Wallace, Kas., there to take post; and the remaining companies of this regiment now on detached service in the Dept. of Platte will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 104, D. M.)

The five companies still unassigned of the battalion of this regiment now en route to this Dept. from Dept. of Platte are assigned to stations as follows: Co. I (Hemphill's) to Camp Supply, Ind. T.; Cos. B (Mauck's) and F (Davis's) to Fort Elliott, Tex.; Cos. D (Lee's) and M (O'Connell's) to Fort Sill, Ind. T. Col. R. S. Mackenzie will proceed to Fort Hays, Kas., and assume temporary command of that post. On completion of this duty, Col. Mackenzie will proceed to Fort Sill, Ind. T., and assume command of that post, exercising supervisory control over the posts of Forts Elliott, Texas, and Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 108, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and F. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; A. B. H. I. J. In the Field, via Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Post for May.—Field and Staff: Col. W. Merritt, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Comdg. Regt. and Post. Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carr, Fort McPherson, Neb., Comdg. Post. Majors G. A. Gordon, Sidney Bks., Comdg. Post; J. J. Upham, Fort D. A. Russell (Temp. detached service); V. E. Hart, Fort McPherson, Neb. Adj. C. King, Fort D. A. Russell, Post Adj. Q. M., W. P. Hall, Fort D. A. Russell, Post Q. M. Capt. (commanding companies) S. S. Sumner, D.; E. Adam, C.; J. M. Hamilton, H.; A. B. Taylor, I.; R. H. Montgomery, B.; S. C. Kellogg, I.; G. F. Price, E; E. N. Hayes, G; J. S. Payne, F; A. E. Woodson, K; C. P. Rodgers, A; J. B. Babcock, M. 1st Lieuts. E. W. Ward, H, sick leave; B. Heilly, Jr., I; W. J. Volkmar, B. A. D. C. to Gen. Pope; W. C. Forbush, K. Mounted Recruiting Service, Depot Adj., St. Louis Bks.; C. King, Adj.; J. A. Augur, A. A. D. C. to Gen. Augur; E. D. Thomas, G. A. D. C. to Gen. Kautz; C. H. Rockwell, L; A. W. Groely, M. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.; P. P. Barnard, E, Post Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort McPherson; W. P. Hall, Q. M., Regimental and Post Q. M. and A. C. S.; W. S. Schuyler, F, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook; F. Michler, D. A. D. C. to Gen. Schofield, West Point, N. Y.; G. B. Davis, C. Asst. Prof. Spanish, West Point, N. Y.; 2d Lieuts. C. D. Parkhurst, E, Post Adj., Fort McPherson; C. B. Watts, M; R. London, I; G. O. Eaton, A, sick leave; H. S. Bishop, G, undergoing suspension; E. P. Andrews, F; H. W. Wheeler, L; S. A. Cherry, F; E. Swift, B; Cos. K, C, D, vacancies.

* With company.

Change of Station.—A correspondent informs us that Cos. A, B, H, I and L left Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., May 29, for field service, not for Cantonment Reno as stated in the "changes of station reported to the Adjutant-General's," published in the JOURNAL of June 2. Major V. K. Hart will be in command of the Battalion with Headquarters at the Camp near Clear Fork. Letters for all five companies for the present are addressed, "In the Field, via Fort Fetterman." The Cheyenne Sun states that the ladies at Fort Russell gave a ball in honor of the officers of the 5th about to leave that post. One company of the 5th will escort Gens. Sheridan and Crook to the Indian country.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. J. Volkmar member Examining Board constituted by par. 3, S. O. 79, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 107, D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; F. E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., and make inspection of certain ordnance and ordnance stores, etc., at that post (S. O. 48, D. A.)

Scouting.—The Arizona Citizen of May 26 says: "Lieut. H. Hanna arrived here Monday with a company of Wallapai Indian scouts, numbering thirty-five. He has secured the services of the well known guide Dan O'Leary and will scout in the southeastern part of the Territory. Lieut. H. is an active and faithful officer, and we surely hope for his own as well as the public good he will have great success."

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

* In the Field.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. L. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Change of Station.—On the arrival at Fort Wallace, Kas., of Co. E, 4th Cav., Co. D, 9th Cav., will be relieved from further duty at that post, and will march to Fort Union, N. M., and there take post (S. O. 105, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Goliad, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. H. J. Gasman, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 98, D. T.)

Revoked.—Par. 1, S. O. 90, May 8, 1877, from this

office, granting 1st Lieut. T. J. Spencer leave of absence, is revoked, and instead Lieut. Spencer is, at his own request, permitted to await orders at his home (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

Complimentary Banquet.—Lieut. Spencer having been restored to the service has received the tender of a complimentary banquet by friends in Washington, with whom he was formerly associated as a correspondent of the *Detroit Post*, "as an appreciation of the very high opinion entertained of your industry, integrity and capability while in the ranks of journalism at the National Capital. You will be pleased to name the time and place at your earliest opportunity, and oblige." In his reply he says: "The recent sudden death of my beloved mother, which has cast a cloud of unutterable sadness over those to whom she was so dear, together with other considerations of a private character, will debar me from accepting the graceful and generous compliment tendered by you with so much fraternal good feeling."

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, N. J.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

Court of Inquiry.—Upon the application of 1st Lieut. A. E. Millmore, a Court of Inquiry, to meet at Boston, Mass., June 15, to inquire into certain imputations and statements alleged to have been officially made against Lieut. Millmore, by 1st Lieut. J. C. White. Detail for the court: Major J. Mendenhall and Capt. R. H. Jackson, 1st Art.; Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d Art., is Recorder for the Court (S. O. 122, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; R. Ft. Veste, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington will proceed to Fort Macon, N. C., under special instructions (S. O. 117, D. S.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bats. II and L, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 125, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, Act. Engr. Officer, will proceed to Fort Garland, Col., and thence will proceed to examine that portion of Colorado known as the San Juan District. Detailed instructions will be furnished him for his guidance. One officer, two non-commissioned officers and twenty privates of Co. K, 9th Cav., will accompany Lieut. McCauley (S. O. 106, D. M.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—Co. G will proceed from Sitka, Alaska, to Fort Canby, W. T.; Co. M from Sitka, Alaska, to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Co. A at Fort Wrangel will proceed to Fort Townsend, W. T. Upon the departure of the troops, Sitka and Fort Wrangel will be discontinued as military posts, and "all control of the military Department over affairs in Alaska will cease" (G. O. 13, D. C.)

1st Lieut. S. R. Jones is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

Capt. C. B. Throckmorton will proceed to Portland, Ore., and report to the C. O. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 57, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. M. P. Miller, G. B. Rodney, 2d Lieuts. G. H. Paddock, H. G. Otis, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Canby, W. T., June 1 (S. O. 59, D. C.)

Capt. J. Egan, H. C. Cushing, 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, members, and 2d Lieut. G. L. Anderson, J. A. of G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., June 4 (S. O. 56, M. D. P.)

Waters v. Campbell.—This case, referred to in the order we published last week, is a civil suit brought by a civilian named Owen Waters for damages, against Capt. Campbell, who, while in charge of the Military Post of Sitka and acting Indian Agent, arrested and imprisoned Waters on a charge of selling liquor to the Indians. Waters claims that he was not guilty.

Prof. Totten.—The Amherst (Mass.) *Record* reports that Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, who is on duty there in the Agricultural College, has laid in a stock of dynamite, pyroli gun cotton and Mica powder, which "will be employed during the coming year by the Military Department, in some experiments in blasting and clearing land of stumps and trees." The *Record* also reports that three Freshmen were summarily suspended, for ring-leading, during a class drill, against the authority of two senior officers, who were turned out in charge of them.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., by S. O. 109, from these Hdqrs, vice 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, 18th Inf., relieved (S. O. 112, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency, D. B. F. H. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. Ft. Standing Rock Agency.

* In the Field.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. Mallory is relieved from duty as Acting Signal Officer, and will report to the Hon. the Secretary of the Interior for duty as a mounted officer with the U. S. Geographical and

Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, in charge of J. W. Powell (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. T. Sharp, further extended eight days (S. O., June 6, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. G. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; E. Ellijay, Ga.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. Mobile Bks, La.; D. G. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B. H. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F. K. Holly Springs, Miss.

Change of Station.—Par. 1, of Dept. S. O. 82, is amended so as to direct 2d Lieut. Gerlach, upon arrival in New Orleans with his detachment, to proceed with it to Holly Springs, Miss., instead of to Jackson Bks (S. O. 94, D. G.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson will proceed to Memphis and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at these places, on completion of which he will rejoin his station at St. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 97, D. G.)

2d Lieuts. L. W. Cooke and A. Williams, Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., will repair to New Orleans, La., on business connected with the transfer of public property appertaining to the late posts of Pineville and St. Martinsville, La., on completion of which they will return to their station (S. O. 97, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 95, D. G.)

An Officer Victimized.—Lieut. Philip Reade has been made the victim of a dishonest telegraph operator at Fort Whipple, A. T., one Gustave Ochus, a civilian employé of the Signal Service, having recently disappeared with over \$500 of Government funds, for which Lieut. Reade is responsible. Lieut. Reade offers a reward of \$50 for the apprehension of the culprit, who is described as about 20 years old, 5 feet 7 in. high, slim built, black hair and eyes, and sallow complexion.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; K. Fort D. A. Russell.

Leave of Absence.—21 Lieut. C. W. Mason, further extended three months (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

An account of the part taken by this regt. in Gen. Miles' last victory will be found in a letter to the JOURNAL, describing the fight, which appears elsewhere.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pope is appointed Act. Ord. Officer, and is assigned to duty at the Ord. Depot at mouth of Tongue River, Montana, vice Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., relieved (S. O. 70, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 70, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. M. Lee, member, G. C. M. Columbus Bks, O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. B. A. Byrne relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will join his regiment (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. D. Robinson, member, G. C. M. Columbus Bks, O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; G. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman will proceed to North Platte, Neb., and report to C. O. of that post, for duty with Co. A during the absence of Capt. W. H. Jordan, on leave of absence (S. O. 73, D. P.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., A. A. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., and return via Holly Springs and Vicksburg, Miss., to inspect accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 99, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. C. D. Emory, extended three months (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. N. Prime, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 93, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. T. J. Clay is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will join his regiment (S. O., June 11, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. Ft. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

* In the Field.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Col. O. B. Willcox, 2d Lieuts. H. L. Haskell, F. Von Schrader, members, G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., June 4 (S. O. 56, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. E. Little Rock, Ark.; B. F. G. K. Baton Rouge, La.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will proceed to Sitka and Fort Wrangel, Alaska (S. O. 59, D. C.).

1st Lieut. J. E. Quentun, J. A. of G. C. M. Columbus Bks., O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, members, G. C. M. Columbus Bks., O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks., Ohio, and will proceed to join his regiment upon adjournment of G. C. M. of which he is a member (S. O., June 11, W. D.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Change of Station.—This regiment is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A. A. Surg. E. Lauderdale will accompany the regiment as medical officer (S. O. 96, D. G.).

The companies of this regiment now en route to this Dept. from Dept. of Gulf are assigned to stations as follows: The Regimental Hdqrs, the Col. and Cos. A (Morse's), C (Rose's) and H (Hale's) to Fort Riley, Kas.; Major S. A. Wainwright and Cos. E (Fletcher's) and I (Clapp's) to Fort Reno, Ind. T.; Cos. B (Allen's) and D (Theaker's) to Fort Sill, Ind. T.; Co. G (Vance's) to Fort Hays, Kas.; Co. K (Layton's) to Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; Lieut.-Col. J. Van Vleet and Co. F (Wedemeyer's) to Fort Wallace, Kas. These companies will proceed direct from St. Louis, Mo., to the stations herein assigned them (S. O. 107, D. M.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Adj., will accompany the Colonel of his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 93, D. G.).

1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Adj., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and there receive and direct to their stations the companies of his regiment as they arrive (S. O. 107, D. M.).

Major S. A. Wainwright will accompany the battalion of his regiment from Jackson, Miss., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report, upon his arrival there, to Com. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for further orders (S. O. 97, D. G.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. W. H. Vinal will turn over to the Depot Q. M. all public stores and property for which he is responsible. After completing this duty, Lieut. Vinal will rejoin his regiment, without unnecessary delay, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 96, D. G.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, member, G. C. M. Columbus Bks., O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; A. K. Greenville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. W. Smith, A. D. C., will accompany the Dept. Comdr., via Bismarck and Missouri River, to Fort Buford, on public service (S. O. 73, D. D.).

Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, T. J. Lloyd, 1st Lieuts. G. N. Bomford, C. B. Hinton, H. H. Benner, 2d Lieuts. O. B. Warwick, C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., June 14 (S. O. 115, D. S.).

3d Lieut. D. H. Floyd will proceed to Morganton, N. C., and report to the C. O. of that post for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 112, D. S.).

Capt. Ogden.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Columbia, S. C., April 17, 1877, of which Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, 2d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. M. L. Ogden. Charge.—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." Finding, Guilty. Sentence, "To be dismissed from the service." Sentence commuted "To suspension for two years from rank and from all pay, except seventy-five dollars per month" (G. C. M. O. 45, A. G. O., May 26.).

Hunting Distillers.—Lieut. J. Anderson and twenty men were recently employed in hunting down illicit distillers in South Carolina. He reports that such is the civil organization of this class of men that it would be dangerous for the Government officers to attempt to enforce the law without support from the Army.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Change of Station.—Co. K (Stansbury's) is relieved from duty at Fort Wallace, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Lyon, Col., and take post. Co. D (Smith's) will at once proceed from Fort Lyon, Col., to Fort Larned, Kas., and take post, relieving Co. B (Lyster's), which will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., en route to Camp Supply, Ind. T. On the arrival at Fort Lyon of Co. K, Co. I (Liscum's) will be relieved from duty, and will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., en route to Fort Elliott, Tex. On the arrival at Fort Dodge of Cos. B and I, they will march to Camp Supply, where Co. B will take post, and Co. I will proceed to Fort Elliott and take post. On the arrival at Fort Elliott of Co. I, and of the companies of the 4th Cav. ordered to that point, Cos. E and H (Hotsenpiller's and O'Reilly's) will be relieved from duty, and will proceed to Fort Dodge and thence to Fort Lyon and take post. On the arrival at Camp Supply of Co. B, and of the company of the 4th Cav. ordered to that post, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lewis, and Cos. F and G (Remington's and Bradford's) will proceed to Fort Dodge and take post, relieving Co. C (Gentry's), which will then proceed to take post

at Fort Elliott. When relieved at its present post by other troops, Co. A (Wharton's) will proceed to Fort Dodge, and thence to Camp Supply, and take post (S. O. 106, D. M.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. K. Spencer, member, G. C. M. Columbus Bks., O., June 9 (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Major H. A. Hambright, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 106, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Choyenne Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. E. Yard, member, G. C. M. Columbus Bks., O., June 14 (S. O., June 9, W. D.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Ore.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Major E. C. Mason, A. A. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Camp Harney, Ore., and Fort Boise, I. T., and inspect these posts (S. O. 60, D. C.).

Capt. G. M. Downey, Camp Harney, Ore., will proceed to Fort Boise, I. T., and report to the C. O. temporarily for G. C. M. duty (S. O. 59, D. C.).

Lieut. R. H. Fletcher member Board of Appraisal for improvement of Nez-Percé reservation (S. F. O. 6, D. C.).

Promotions.—1st Lieut. W. H. Boyle, Co. C, Fort Townsend, to be Capt., vice Smith deceased, which carries him to Co. G, at Fort Lapwai, I. T.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Co. G, to be 1st Lieut., vice Boyle promoted, which carries him to Co. C, at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 53, D. C.).

Nez-Percé Indians.—The C. O. Fort Lapwai, I. T., is instructed to co-operate with the Indian Agent in locating the non-treaty Nez-Percé Indians on the Nez-Percé reservation, and should he need the co-operation of the force stationed in and near the Wallowa Valley the commander of that force will obey any orders he may receive from him (S. F. O. 8, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort MacQuinn, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. F. Cantonment Tongue River.

An account of the part taken by this regt. in Gen. Miles' last victory will be found in a letter to the JOURNAL, describing the fight, which appears elsewhere.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, Cantonment on Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 79, D. D.).

Capt. Webb.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Detroit, Mich., May 15, 1877, of which Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. C. A. Webb. Charge I.—"Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge II.—"Disobedience of orders." The specifications alleged the failure and neglect to reply to certain official communications. Plea, Guilty. Finding, Guilty. Sentence, "To be suspended from command, and to be confined to the limits of the post at which the headquarters of his regiment may be for the period of eight months, and to forfeit seventy-five dollars per month of his pay for the same period." The proceedings are approved and the sentence ordered to take effect June 11, 1877 (G. C. M. O. 48, A. G. O., June 1.) By S. O. 125, M. D. A., Capt. Webb is ordered to proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and report to his regimental commander for the execution of so much of the sentence of G. C. M. in his case as imposes confinement to the limits of the post at which the headquarters of his regiment may be, for the period of eight months.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; J. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Change of Station.—On being relieved at Fort Riley, Kas., by the arrival of companies of 16th Inf., Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge and Cos. F (Haskell's) and K (Nicker's) will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and take post. Cos. A (Copping's) and E (Brady's) as soon as relieved at Fort Reno, Ind. T., by the companies of the 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and take post (S. O. 107, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, from June 9, 2d Lieut. S. O'Connor (S. O., June 12, W. D.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 76, from these Hdqrs, as directs Major Z. R. Bliss to report to these Hdqrs, is amended to read: Major Z. R. Bliss is assigned to duty at San Antonio, Tex., until further orders (S. O. 101, D. T.).

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, June 12: Major J. V. DuBois, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. C. De Witt, U. S. A.; Col. E. McK. Hudson, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. C. G. Freudenberg, U. S. A.; Capt. J. S. Courad, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Bachman, 14th Inf.; Major N. C. Macrae, U. S. A.; Capt. C. Bentzoni, 25th Inf.; Major N. B. Sweitzer, 2d Cav.; Col. J. H. Potter, 25th Inf.; Col. W. N. Grier, U. S. A.

G. C. M.—In the case of Private H. F. Revel, Co. E, the court says: "In regard to the second charge—violation 40th Article of War—in this case the charges were referred direct to the court; the specification alleges that the prisoner deserted his post at the same time he quitted his guard. The latter averment only is pertinent to the 40th Article, the former being

superfluous thereunder. Quitting post is a graver offence than quitting guard, and the prisoner should have been tried for both offences, laid under their appropriate Articles of War, respectively" (G. C. M. O. 19, D. T.).

AN ARMY WEDDING.—St. Alban's Church, on 47th street, was filled on Thursday morning, June 7, by a select company to witness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Mortimer Bainbridge Ruggles and Miss Mary Walker Holmes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector of St. Alban's. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and banners, and the altar with a handsome super-frontal of white and gold. The bridal party entered the church to the exquisite strains of the Wedding March from Lohengrin. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William de Beauvoir Fryer, Mrs. Helena Fryer, Gen. and Mrs. H. G. Gibson and Miss Atkinson, Gen. W. S. Hancock, Miss Hancock and Miss Sprigg, Gen. W. W. Belknap, Gen. E. R. Warner, Mr. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. Battle, Miss Secor, Mr. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. Sands. The bride and groom are well known in Army circles, the former being a daughter of the late Dr. Robert S. Holmes of St. Louis, formerly an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and a granddaughter of the late Benjamin Walker, Paymaster in the Army; and the latter a son of Gen. Daniel Ruggles of Fredericksburg, Virginia, formerly a Captain in the Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

ARMY OF POTOMAC REUNION.—Secretary Evarts writes to Gov. Van Zandt that President Hayes has accepted the invitation of the Rhode Island General Assembly to be present at the Army Reunion in Providence this month, although owing to a previous engagement he will not arrive until the 23rd inst. The Committee of Arrangements have decided to engage a private residence for the use of the President and Cabinet during their stay in Providence. Prescott Post No. 1, G. A. R., will give a "camp fire" in Howard Hall on the evening of the 26th to which visiting veterans and prominent citizens will be invited. Gov. Hartranft, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will make his headquarters at the city hall, Providence, during the military reunions on the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE SCHOOL.—June 11, the Secretary of War visited and inspected the Signal Service School at Fort Whipple, Va. The Secretary was received with the Cabinet officers' salute of 17 guns, after which the various and interesting drills of the Signal Service were carefully examined by him. There was also an inspection of the instruction building, the modes of instruction of the service, the regular formal drills with flags, and the carbine drill of the Signal Service men dismounted. The Secretary left at sunset, receiving on his departure a salute of 17 candle bombshells fired from Signal Service mortars.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post, June 6, says: I have believed all along that the trouble with Mexico means a fight. The interests to be served by a fight are so great that it cannot well be avoided. The order given to Gen. Ord to follow the cattle thieves across the Rio Grande, and in co-operation with the Mexican authorities punish the marauders, is simply the advance order for war.

A SOUND OPINION.—The St. Paul Pioneer says: Gen. John H. Simpson, Col. U. S. Engineers at St. Louis, denies that the Army officers are opposed to Capt. Eads and his jetty project. He says for himself: "I hope that Capt. Eads will succeed in his utmost wishes in effecting the depths of channel he has undertaken to accomplish by his contract, though I doubt it." The trouble seems to be with the jetty folks, that conscientious Army engineers cannot be persuaded to give Eads certificates of depth which he has not reached.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.—The 12-inch rifled gun successfully cast at the South Boston Foundry on the 30th of May, will next week be taken from the pit, where it has been cooling, to be placed in the lathe. The wrought-iron tube for this gun is now on its way from England, and it is expected that it will be finished early in August. The gun will then be sent to the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New York Harbor, to be tested.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY POSTS.—Gen. Delos B. Sackett, Inspector-General, attached to Sheridan's staff, has just completed an inspection of the military posts in Dakota. This inspection embraces Forts Lincoln, Randall, Brule, Sully, Rice, Seward, Totten, Pembina, and Standing Rock and Cheyenne Agencies. He reports finding the barracks and troops in excellent condition.

AN IMPORTANT SAVING.—The completion of the new building for the State, War, and Navy Departments will result in an annual saving to the Government of nearly \$100,000 now paid for rent of buildings occupied by various bureaus of the War Dept. About twenty-five such buildings are rented, the price of which ranges from \$1,000 to \$15,000 per annum.

CAPT. ORLANDO B. GRIFFITH, who died at his residence, 1313 Parrish street, Philadelphia, June 6, served in the Mexican War as a sergeant, 2d and 1st lieutenant of the 16th Infantry, being mustered out when the regiment was disbanded in August, 1848. He served also during the Seminole War. During the Rebellion he served as captain in the 82d Pennsylvania, until it was mustered out in Sept. 16, 1864. He was doorkeeper of the Common Council at the time of his death, and was highly respected.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE examinations have come and gone, and the largest graduating class on record has been given the usual leave of absence, this time without pay. The visiting committee were strengthened by the late arrival of Mr. Banning, who became a convert to the sweet influences of West Point, fortified himself with some facts, and went off resolved to support an increased appropriation for next year. Saturday last was made gay by an incursion of Brooklyn "schoolmarms," who came up resolved to break the hearts of the cadets, but had no time to do more than make eyes at them from the hotel piazza. The New York Tribune correspondent says that the committee on "course of study, recognizing the inadvisability of any ill-considered change, recommends the appointment by act of Congress of a commission representing three elements, the Academic Board, the graduates of the institution, and civilians familiar with general education, whose duty it shall be to review and report upon the course of study. The committee thinks that such a commission, which will need to inform itself accurately on the history of the Academy, its end and object, and its present condition, should be appointed as soon as possible, and should sit at West Point during next summer." On Monday afternoon, June 11, the cavalry drill was held before the Board of Visitors, developing the following picturesque and romantic experience for Cadet Hoppin. The correspondent writes:

After the exhibition of tactics, the squadron swept in line across the plain at the utmost speed of the horses, the cadets cutting right and left, above and below, with their sabres, at imaginary enemies. In the midst of the charge the saddle of Cadet Hoppin of New York—a superb rider—turned, and he was hurled with great violence to the ground, and for a moment lay perfectly motionless, his arms extended as though his spine were injured. The excitement was intense, and even the officers, accustomed to witness such accidents, feared that he was dangerously hurt. A surgeon and several of his classmates ran to his assistance, but in a few minutes he had recovered strength to walk to a carriage, in which he was driven to the hospital. An hour afterward he was feeling as well as ever, and this evening he is about the post as usual. A little earlier in the drill three curb-straps broke at the same instant, and the riders, unable to rein in their horses at the end of the parade, were borne away at full speed, disappearing from view behind the parapet of Fort Clinton. In a moment they emerged at the lower end of the plain, and two of the cadets had their horses under control. The third horse galloped down the steep hill toward the river, but his rider guided him on the terrace, and when within a few feet of the bluff, with admirable skill and coolness sprang from the saddle and brought the animal to a stand.

As Army officers well know, cadets and Government horses are as immortal as Sam Weller's donkeys and post boys. The Monday drill only strengthens this popular impression.

The crowd of visitors to the Point increased as Graduation Day approached, and the Board of Visitors wisely betook themselves to less crowded quarters in time to escape the crush. On Wednesday evening occurred the graduating ball, which is described as particularly brilliant. It took place in the mess hall, which was handsomely decorated, with the mottoes "Minerva et Marte" and "'77 farewell '78," done in evergreens, the walls of the room being entirely hidden with banners and wreaths. A conspicuous object was a huge bouquet sent to the cadets by the New York 7th regiment.

Among those upon the floor were Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Schofield, Gen. Hancock and niece, Gen. Horace Porter, Loyall Farragut, Col. and Mrs. Mendenhall, Major J. M. Whitmore, Gen. Barry, of artillery; Capt. Mercur, the engineer in charge at Hell Gate, and Miss Mercur; Naval Surgeon McMuertrie, Miss Derby, daughter of "John Phoenix," with her brother, who graduates in this class; Capt. Handbury and Lieut. Griffin, of the engineers.

The ball was pronounced the most successful for many years. A German had to be formed in the Academic building to relieve the crowd in the mess hall. The account of the graduation ceremonies is necessarily deferred till next week.

Gen. Schofield gave a reunion dinner to his old class ('53). Twenty members are living, twelve in the Army.

REQUIEM.

[Benny Havens' Obit., May 20, 1871, Et. 89.]

O'Brien's harp was sweetly strung,
And gave us joy long, long ago,
While we with union voices sang
The worth of "Benny Havens, oh!"

The harp now hangs on willow branch,
And he of whom we sang is low;
No more our steps will seek his "ranch"
To grasp the hand of "Havens, oh!"

For ninety years his eyes shone out
And friended smiles met friend and foe,
But now the "spark of life" is gone out,
No more we'll greet our "Havens, oh!"

We lay his whitened head beneath
The hardened earth—no pomp, no show,
But granite rocks give burial wreaths
And soft May winds chant "Havens, oh!"

He ran his course—we all do that—
God crowns the victor, high and low.
To him we pray, "Requiescat
In Pace, Benny Havens, oh!"

Benny Havens was stricken with paralysis and lingered speechless, almost motionless, until Monday evening, May 28, at 5 o'clock, when he died at his home at Highland Falls, three miles below West Point. He was born at New Windsor near Newburgh Jan. 6, 1789. He leaves a son, J. M. Havens, who has long been connected with the New York Bank Clearing House, and a married daughter, who resides at Richmond, Virginia. As the New York Herald says: To the heart of many a gallant officer serving his country beneath the lonely shadows of the Black Hills or the sultry Gulf will come a pang as he reads of the old man's death, and recalls the happy hours when, a light-hearted cadet, he thronged with his comrades around

Benny's tavern board, and in his honor chorused "Benny Havens, oh!" He filled as large a space in the experience of many cadets as did their professors, and whenever and wherever a group of officers meet to talk over old times they never part without relating the story of some frolic or scrape at Benny's. There is not an officer of rank in the Army, from the generals down, of whom Benny had not a reminiscence, and seldom did one visit the Academy without going to pay his cottage a visit. The old man believed and contended sturdily that Gen. Jackson and Gen. Burnside were the two greatest military commanders that ever lived. In the hall of his cottage hangs a photograph of Gen. Burnside in fatigue uniform standing outside his tent. The picture was sent by the General himself to the old man a few years ago. When Jeff Davis was Secretary of War he paid an official visit to the Academy, and he, in company with Gen. Hardy, then superintendent of the post, paid a visit to "Benny Havens, oh!" and the old man used to relate the incidents of the visit with great minuteness after Davis gained a wider notoriety as President of the Confederate States. Gen. Longstreet, who graduated in 1838, was also, when a cadet, a constant patron of Benny's establishment, and never failed to call upon him when in this part of the country. Perhaps the greatest admirer the immortal Benny had among the cadets was the poet, Edgar A. Poe, who was dismissed before completing his course. Poe was perfectly infatuated with the old joker, and would steal away from the Academy and sit from morning until night conversing with his host and drawing out the old man's peculiarities of character. Benny used to relate many interesting anecdotes of the poet and was a great admirer of the "Raven."

The cup known as "Our Godson's Cup," designed for the godson of the Mil. Academy Class of 1877 is made of sterling silver, the height of the whole is about ten inches, and it is valued at nearly \$400. The bowl is gold-lined, and its exterior is of frosted silver. It is encircled by an officer's dress belt made of gold, attached to which is a miniature United States regulation cavalry sabre, making an elegant front to the cup. The obverse is embellished with the arms of the class of '77, in which the shield, bearing the date and "U. S. M. A." is surmounted by an eagle, and the figures on either side represent Minerva and Mars; below this, on a scroll base, is the motto of the class, "et Minerva, et Marte." The bowl is supported upon a temple in which, under an eagle and star-gemmed canopy, rests a cradle and infant, while the "little stranger" is duly guarded in his slumbers by three Cupids, starting out, with presumed shouts of joy, from between the standards of the temple, which consist of the rods and spear-heads of law and the army. On the base of the cup are four ovals, superbly engraved with pictures representing cavalry, infantry, artillery and engineering. The cup was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Homer Lee and Co., 65 Liberty street, and is intended for presentation to the first boy baby born to any member of the class. The legend "To Our Godson," which is engraved on the belt, establishes its significance.

THE ARIZONA GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.—The Arizona papers are very enthusiastic over the telegraph, which was completed from San Diego to Yuma and Prescott, Nov. 4th, 1873. They decidedly object to the proposed transfer of the line to private control. "All kinds of monopolies exist," says the Arizona Miner, "but we have found the telegraph line in this Territory as being entirely free from all cliques and corporations, accommodating, and willing to do the work for the citizens of Arizona at about one half the charges on lines owned by companies, and it is to be hoped that the military line will continue, the whole of it, in the hands of Uncle Sam, and that Lieut. Reade may be retained to manage the workings of the lines, for which he is perfectly competent and willing to act." It says further: "The advent of Gen. Crook into Arizona was about the first step taken by Government, that proved to be beneficial to the whole interests of each and every section, both in subduing our common enemy, the murderous Apache, and the promotion of public enterprises, the military telegraph being one. General Crook can truthfully be called the father of telegraph in this Territory from the fact that through his earnest recommendations the Government officials at Washington became generally interested in the matter, and ordered the construction of the line, which was completed from San Diego to Prescott just in time to transmit the news to General Crook of his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general."

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Generals J. G. Barnard, Judson Kilpatrick and P. T. G. Cooke, Col. H. C. Merriam, Major D. A. Lyle and Lieut. C. H. Smith, U. S. Army; Commodore Pierce Crosby and Cadet Midshipman C. M. Garrett, U. S. Navy; also, Yellowstone Kelley, Tongue River, Montana, Chief of General Miles' scouts.

THE Boston Globe of June 13, says: "A very large number of people in Boston and other sections of the State and country will learn with sorrow of the death, at the Navy-yard, Boston, Tuesday, the 12th inst., after a short illness, of Caroline, wife of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, United States Navy. Mrs. Parker was the daughter of Thomas Donaldson, Esq., a well-known and eminent lawyer of Maryland, a grand daughter of Hammond Dorsey, and great granddaughter of Timothy Pickering, Washington's Secretary of State. Mrs. Parker was widely known and universally respected, and hosts of friends will sympathize with Commodore Parker in his great bereavement." Commodore Parker does not need to be assured of the profound sympathy with which the report of his loss will be received by his friends in the Naval Service, who so well understand the nature and the extent of his bereavement.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASTRUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. K. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blackely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Omaha left Guayaquil, May 22, for Callao.

THE Saratoga arrived at Boston, June 13, from Washington.

MR. H. H. HILL, Pay Clerk at the League Island Navy-yard, died June 8, of pneumonia.

THE Essex, now at Hampton Roads, is going back to Port Royal, to convoy the Saugus to Norfolk.

THE Monongahela arrived at New London June 8, thirteen days from Norfolk. All well on board.

THE Essex sailed from Hampton Roads, Saturday evening, for Port Royal, to bring up the monitor Saugus.

PERHAPS the wreck of the San Francisco may prompt Congress to think more favorably of an appropriation for a thorough survey of the Pacific.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has leased the remodelled Sickles house on Lafayette Square, Washington, and will move into it on the first of next month.

THE young son of Pay Director Looker, who was so seriously ill for several weeks, is rapidly mending, and will soon be restored to health.

THE Despatch put into Cadiz, Spain, May 17, to repair one of her boilers. She was detained about 30 hours, and continued her voyage to Constantinople.

REAR-ADMIRAL RODGERS, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, reports that all the cadets who were sick with measles have recovered and resumed their studies.

A BOAT-RACE, May 13, at Yokohama, between the barges of the U. S. S. Tennessee and the British frigate Audacious resulted in a defeat of the British crew, although the latter were favorites up to the moment of starting.

PAY DIRECTOR GEO. F. CUTTER, being still engaged on duty as President of the Board examining candidates for Assistant Paymaster, was relieved from orders as a member of the Board of Visitors, and Pay Director J. C. Eldredge ordered in his stead.

At the regular monthly meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute, held on Thursday evening, June 14, 1877, at the Naval Academy, a paper on "Preservation of Timber" was read by Prof. C. E. Munroe, U. S. N. A.

THE Secretary of the Navy has directed the United States steamer Lackawanna, now at Acapulco, to search for the Rock Mar Tartar shoals, upon which the steamer San Francisco struck on the 16th of May. When the locality is ascertained it will be properly buoyed, and notice will be given of the exact position.

THE Tennessee, flagship of the Asiatic Station, with Rear-Admiral Reynolds on board, will leave the station early in the coming fall for New York. She will return either by the Suez Canal or the Cape of Good Hope, as may be deemed best for the interests of the Service, and may be looked for about the 1st of January next.

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, of the Essex, has been bound over in \$1,000 to appear before the County Judge at Norfolk to answer a charge of violating the State Quarantine Law, in bringing the monitor Ajax to the Navy-yard without stopping at the Quarantine station. The penalty is \$500 and six months' imprisonment. The health officer sued out the warrant.

THE Norfolk Virginian, June 8, says: A thorough survey of the Shavmut by an efficient board at this yard, substantiates the statement made here concerning the condition of this vessel: that she was too well built to be rotten and worthless after having been in service only five years. Comparatively little repairing will put her in good order for use, and the board will so report to the Department at Washington.

COMMANDER Wm. A. Kirkland, in a communica-

tion dated on the *Frolic* at Montevideo, April 21, reports the gallant conduct of J. M. Trout, 2d class fireman, who jumped overboard at night on the 20th April at the risk of his life, and endeavored to save Peter Tubner, landsman of that vessel, who fell overboard and was drowned. This is the second instance in which Trout has displayed genuine heroism. On the first, he was fortunate enough to succeed in his efforts.

REAR-ADMIRAL Murray furnishes the Department with the following list of officers of the Mexican gun-boat *Mexico*, who acted so humanely towards the wrecked crew and passengers of the steamer *City of San Francisco*: Commandante, Juan Soher; 2d Commandante, William Lund; Ofi del Detall, Luis Lopez Romane; Asperante el 1st clase, Jose de la Cruz; 1st Maquinista, Enrique Smith; 2d Ydem, James Malcom; 3d Ydem, James Deblin; Contador, Jose Gonzales Jimenez.

REAR-ADMIRAL John Rodgers, Captain John H. Russell, and Medical Inspector David Kiedleberger, have been appointed a temporary board to revise the regulations, under the articles for the government of the Navy, relating to punishments by sentences of court-martials. There is so little uniformity in punishments, especially by summary courts, and some of them are considered too severe for the offence committed, that the Department is anxious to establish rules that will correct these objections.

The steamer *Knight Templar*, while in the Gulf of Tunis, Feb. 23, is supposed to have been struck by a rock from a submarine volcano while in 1,000 fathoms, 10 miles from the nearest known group of rocks. When examined by divers, and subsequently in dock in Malta, it appeared that at a distance of about 15 feet from the stem of the vessel some nine or ten feet had been torn out of her by something which crossed her course at right angles, and the ship had also been struck in a similar way on the after part from the same direction, and a good part of her keel twisted.

From Smyrna, Asia Minor, May 25, 1877, a correspondent writes that "the rumor is that the *Trenton* will next proceed to Athens. The Turkish admiral is about to lay torpedoes in this harbor. The officials express themselves with energy and determination in referring to the war, and if Turkey is whipped this time it will be to last. Paymaster Tolfree reported for duty as fleet paymaster yesterday, relieving Acting Fleet Paymaster J. P. Loomis. All on board are well. The ship is being puttied, painted, and fixed up generally, and in the appearance of the ship, and discipline of the crew, she will soon be able to vie with any in the Service."

THERE has been considerable dissatisfaction and many vexed questions arising in connection with the assignment of quarters under the new regulations. Many officers wish to return to the old system, while others are in favor of sticking to the revision, and some of still further change. The subject has been recently submitted to a staff board, and they, or a majority, it is understood, were in favor of the present regulations. They further suggest the adoption of the system prevailing in the Army and in the British service, of assigning rooms according to rank, without regard to line or staff, or any side of the vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the chiefs of the bureaus, with the exception of Rear-Admiral Howell, left Washington on Tuesday morning, June 12, by the limited express for Philadelphia and New York, to inspect the Navy-yards at those points. Col. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, accompanies the party. The Secretary does not propose to go farther East than New York, on this occasion, as he expects to be present at the Academy June 20, to deliver diplomas to the 4th class, who finish their course of studies. These young men do not receive the graduating certificate, as the term is six years—two of which must be spent at sea.

The arrival of the *Ranger* at Gibraltar has been heretofore reported by cable. A despatch by mail from Commander H. DeHaven Manley, dated at that place, May 18, reports that the *Ranger* having sailed from New York, April 19, was compelled to anchor in the Lower Bay, on account of a heavy fog, until the morning of the 21st, when she made sail and reached Gibraltar May 18. She encountered two gales of wind, in which the ship behaved well. Most of the passage was made under sail. As soon as coal and provisions were received on board she would continue her voyage, stopping next at the island of Malta. Health of all good.

COMMODORE C. H. B. CALDWELL was at Montevideo, April 26, in the *Richmond*. The *Frolic* was there at the same time. The *Richmond* expected to sail for Rio de Janeiro April 30, where she would take in supplies preparatory to a cruise on the northern coast of Brazil. It is not unlikely she may receive at Rio the orders for her return to the United States. Commodore Caldwell reports affairs in Uruguay, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, all quiet. On the 5th, 6th, 7th, 23rd and 24th of April, the colors of the vessel were half-masted, and 13 minute guns fired at noon of each day to the memory of Rear Admirals Alden, Wilkes, Bailey, Davis and Goldsborough.

The Board for the examination of candidates for Assistant Paymaster, expected to get through the ex-

amination about Wednesday, when they would sum up the results. The examination has been a very thorough one, having consumed about two weeks. It is related that one of the candidates absorbed thirty or forty pages of foolscap in working out answers to the mathematical problems. This would indicate that the task was a severe one, or else the powers of condensation of the applicant were not very great. Cancellation might play an important part in the solution of these intricate questions. The civil service examinations used to occupy one day. It is not likely that there will be many contestants in the field for future vacancies, as the time, expense of board and travel, are too great to warrant the risk.

The *Supply* arrived at New London, June 5, having left New York May 23. She encountered some rough weather in the Sound and touched at New York 25th May; thence she proceeded to Narragansett Bay for exercises and visited Bristol, R. I., returning to Newport June 1. She beat out of Newport Harbor June 2, and arrived, as above stated, at New London June 5. She expected to leave in two or three days for a cruise of a week in the Sound, and then return. Lieut. Comd'g Chas. O'Neil reports that the boys show a decided progress in the short time they have been aboard, and work the ship well, and improve perceptibly daily. All in good health. One of the boys fell from aloft, but escaped injury; another fell overboard, but was picked up in good condition.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the *Richmond*, at Montevideo, March 31: Commo. C. H. B. Caldwell, comd'g station; Lieut. Comdr. John J. Read, comd'g vessel; Lieuts., Samuel W. Very, Geo. A. Bicknell, Arthur B. Speyers; Master, N. J. K. Patch; Ensign, T. E. Sawyer; Midshipmen, W. S. Hughes, H. M. Hodges; Fleet Surgeon, B. F. Gibbs; P. A. Surgeon, Henry Stewart; Asst. Surgeon, H. E. Ames; Fleet Engineer, S. D. Hibbert; P. Asst. Engineer, A. N. T. E. Mullin; Asst. Engineer, A. B. Canaga; Captain of Marines, W. B. Remey; 2d Lieut. of Marines, G. R. Benson; Captain's Clerk, E. F. Stanton; Pay Clerks, W. McMurray, R. Norris; Gunner, G. Dunn; Carpenter, B. E. Fernald; Sailmaker, D. C. Brayton; Secretary, Henry Wyllis Caldwell.

The coast of Peru has suffered severely recently from earthquakes and tidal waves. The towns of Arica, Iquique, Punta de Lobos, Fabellon de Pica, Chanabaya, Euanillos, Tocoilla, Cobija, Mejillos de Bolivia, Antofagasta, and Chanaral, are nearly all destroyed. About 600 lives were lost. The destruction of property is estimated at \$20,000,000. The shipping of guano from the southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended, as all facilities in the way of launches, shutes, wharves, water condensers, and buildings of all kinds have been swept away at Arica. The U. S. steamer *Waterloo*, stranded by the bore of 1868, was lifted up bodily and floated two miles north of her old position. The next morning the scene was pitiful. The shocks still continued; the sea was yet dreadfully agitated; the only two vessels in the bay, anchored far out, escaped injury, but all the launches and boats had been destroyed.

The *Vallejo Chronicle* of May 24 says: "Our contemporary and some other papers are continually howling about how much more it costs to do work in the Navy-yard than anywhere else. It probably does cost some more as a rule, but the difference is not so great as to warrant the great outcry. When the *Hassler* came into port she had considerable work to be done, and San Francisco and Vallejo establishments, also the Navy-yard were invited to submit proposals for making the repairs. The job was given to the Navy-yard and Foreman Campbell was intrusted with the work; when it was completed the bill was over \$1,000 less than the lowest bid which was some \$2,500. If the papers that say so much about the extravagance at Navy-yards wanted to be fair they would give the Navy-yard credit when it is entitled to it as in this case."

A CORRESPONDENT on board the *Trenton*, writing from Villefranche, France, May 8, to the Washington *Capital*, says: "It is Sunday afternoon. The chaplain is on shore botanizing, and as young H., of the Engineer Department, is with him, we trust he is at nothing worse. This chaplain of ours visited monte-calo the other day, and when asked 'what had he won,' replied, 'A good sermon on the vice of gambling.' This was a red-hot shot; for most of our boys, both of wardroom and steerage, are already showing signs of the pence they undergo after 'gambling on the green,' by earnestly advocating a reduction of the mess assessment. A few, 'hoping on, hoping ever,' are now on deck waiting for the evening boat, which strikes the beach in time for the train to 'monte,' as we already familiarly term the gambler's mecca. But the majority is busted, metaphorically speaking, and right on top of our remorse, and the loss of our hard-earned Napoleons, comes the order of the Hon. Dick T., which will oblige us to languish on half-pay until June 30. The way of the transgressor is hard, especially when he bets his last Louis on the red, and the monotonous tone of the croupier strikes on our ear, 'noir.'"

The *Pensacola* was at Mazatlan, May 24. Rear-Admiral Murray announced his intention to sail for La Paz as soon as the *Lackawanna*, hourly expected,

arrived. From La Paz he would proceed to San Francisco. He makes the following official report of the loss of the mail steamer *City of San Francisco*:

OFF MAZATLAN, May 24, 1877.

Hon. B. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I regret to inform you of the loss of the fine steamer *City of San Francisco*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Company. She was wrecked on Wednesday, May 16, at 9:16 A. M., of a clear day in a quiet sea, on an unknown rock in about Lat. 16 deg. 06 min. N., Long. 98 deg. 36 min. W., in the neighborhood of Tartar Shoals, and 82 miles from Acapulco. The ship struck about thirteen miles from shore, and began to fill rapidly. Immediately her head was turned towards land, and in a little more than an hour she was grounded in four to five fathoms water about three miles from the beach.

Owing to the good management of Capt. Waddell and the perfect discipline of the ship no lives were lost, out of a total of 251 persons, many of them women, children, and infants. It gives me pleasure to say this, as Capt. Waddell was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy.

Of the cargo, one of the most valuable ever consigned, nothing was saved, and passengers and crew lost all their clothing and money. Many of the boats were overturned in the surf in landing, and extreme destitution prevailed as to food and shelter for twenty-four hours, and starvation would probably have completed the work of the wreck, had not the Mexican gun-boat *Mexico* been discovered. The *Mexico* transported at great inconvenience the suffering crowd to Acapulco, where a transfer was effected to the P. M. steamer *Costa Rica*, by her to be carried to San Francisco.

The humane, self-sacrificing, and gallant conduct of the captain, officers, and crew of the little Mexican gun-boat merits some recognition from our Government.

The passengers all concur in the testimony that Capt. Waddell did everything that skill and courage could do for them and for his ship, which he was the last to leave.

Indeed the officers, crew, and passengers seemed to have conducted themselves bravely and heroically. All official and private mails were lost in the wreck.

Very respectfully, etc., A. MURRAY,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Comd'g N. Pacific Station.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 8.—Master John B. Collins, to the Canonius, at New Orleans.

Master Wm. E. B. Delehay, to examination for promotion on the 18th of June.

Master Wm. F. Low, to examination for promotion on the 19th of June.

Master Kossuth Niles, to examination for promotion on the 23d of June.

Ensign Julius C. Freeman, to examination for promotion on the 26th of June.

Mate Larkin F. Lee, to the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas.

JUNE 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Johnson, to examination for promotion on the 22d of June.

Chief Engineer George W. Magee, to report for duty, in addition to his present duties, as member of the board for the examination of the boilers for the steamer *Franklin*.

Lieutenant John Garvin, to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant Frederick Singer, attached to the Canonius, at New Orleans, to regard himself as executive of that vessel.

Lieutenant Charles E. Colohan, to duty on the Asiatic Station.

Master James W. Graydon, to the Naval Observatory.

DETACHED.

JUNE 8.—Lieutenant Allan G. Paul, from duty connected with the Third Light-house District, and ordered to the Hartford, at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 15th of June.

Lieutenant Wm. T. Swinburne, from the Hartford on the 15th of June, and granted leave of absence for eight months, with permission to leave the United States.

Mate J. McManus has reported his return home, having been detached from the Rio Bravo, on the 26th of May, and has been placed on sick leave.

JUNE 11.—Midshipman Frederick B. Vinton, from the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant George B. Livingston for six months.

To Master A. J. Dabney for six months from 1st of June.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Midshipman Edward E. Wise, now in Paris, France, has been extended six months.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen S. A. W. Patterson and Herbert Bliss.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending June 13, 1877:

Wm. Hardy, boatswain's mate, March 11, Port Royal, S. C.

Horace H. Hall, paymaster's clerk, June 8, Navy-yard, League Island, Philadelphia.

Richard Hanley, seaman, June 2, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Wm. Raftery, seaman, April 13 (U. S. S. *Richmond*), at British Hospital, Montevideo.

Peter Teubner, landsman, April 30, U. S. S. *Frolic*, at Montevideo.

John C. Wilson, landsman, April 11, U. S. S. *Lackawanna*.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE board of visitors met Monday, June 11, in the Academic library, were officially received by the Battalion of Cadets and a salute of artillery, and organized for business as follows:

President—Commodore J. W. Nicholson, U. S. N.

Vice-President—Brig.-Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A.

Secretary—Master H. O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N.

Members—Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, Ohio; Chancellor Wm. G. Hamond, of the Iowa State University;

the Right Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of California; Prof. J. F. Quimby, New York;

Capt. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N.; Pay Director Joseph C. Eldridge, U. S. Navy; the Hon. L. C. Houk, Tennessee;

the J. A. Leonard, Minnesota; Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague, U. S. N.; Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, U. S. N.

At half-past six in the evening the four companies of the battalion held a competitive drill for the flag, which was won by the second company: Judges, Gen. Emory, Prof. Quimby, Mr. Houk, and Gen. Buckland.

The examinations last through the present week and the 1st class graduates on the 21st June. It numbers 45 members this year. Among the members are two Japanese, Koroku Katz and J. G. Kanitomo, educated at the charge of the Japanese government.

The annual ball comes off June 20. The *May Mower* will take the cadet engineers on their practice cruise this year, and the *Constellation* will perform the same office for the junior classes.

Cadet Midshipmen Samuel A. W. Patterson, District of Columbia, and H. Bliss, Rhode Island, have resigned. Candidates for the position of cadet midshipmen are to report on the 21st.

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Bankers, No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Transact
a General Banking Business. Interest
allowed on Deposits subject to draft at
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LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

**Pacific Mail & Panama
TRANSIT S. S. LINES.**

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW
ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship **ACAPULCO**,..... Friday, June 15.
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
Steamship **CITY OF PEKING**,..... Wednesday, June 20.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUS-
TRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
Steamship **CITY OF SYDNEY**,..... Wednesday, June 20.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,—or **H. J. BULLAY**, Superintendent,
6 Bowling Green,—Pier foot of Canal street, North River.

ORANGE SPORTING POWDER.

Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed
only in sealed one pound canisters. The corner sizes especially
are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving
great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed
in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes FG,
FFG, and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and
metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of
1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities, and less residuum than
any other brands made.

Military Powder

The MILITARY POWDER made by this Company is extensively
used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and ex-
clusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges
made in this country.

**MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-
RIDGE** Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood
or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. **BLASTING, MINING and
SHIPPING** Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or
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THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

LAST week we had occasion to mention the pre-
sented difficulties between the United States and
Mexico, quoting in that connection the orders issued
in 1860 by Secretary FLOYD to Brevet Colonel ROBERT
E. LEE, then in command of the American troops in
Texas. Since that article was written we find indi-
cations in the press of the country that the vigorous
course pursued by Mr. HAYES' administration has
met with general approval. The most extreme
Democratic papers—notably the chief organ of the
Democracy, the *New York World*—are unanimous in
saying that whatever the faults of the present Govern-
ment, its course on the Mexican question is worthy
of support from all true patriots. Less than this no
honest and unprejudiced man can say when he con-
sideres the following patent and notorious facts which
we recapitulate in brief for the benefit of our
readers:

I. Mexico has not now, and never has had, since
she threw off the rule of the Spanish viceroys, any
government of her own sufficiently powerful to com-
pel the obedience of all her nominal subjects.

II. The consequences of this lack of power are
now, and always have been, periodic revolutions, and
a chronic state of brigandage, extending to the
suburbs of the Mexican capital itself, and especially
rampant on the border towards the United States.

III. The present government of Mexico exists not
by law nor by the consent of the people at large, but
as the fruit of a military rebellion culminating in
success for the time being.

IV. Another revolution may begin to-morrow or
at any other time with equal chance of success.

V. While it rages, the Mexican government will
have less power to check brigandage than it has had
at any time since the fall of MAXIMILIAN.

VI. The citizens of the United States, living in
Texas, have suffered, ever since the Mexican war and
the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, from the raids of
Mexican brigands over the Rio Grande.

VII. In case of a fresh revolution, there is no
doubt that they will suffer again.

We think that no person who has paid any, even
the slightest attention to Mexican affairs and our
southwest frontier, will deny these to be facts. It
would be hard for even a Mexican to question them,
whether he be a partisan of LERDO DE TEJADA or
Gen. DIAZ. The state of things they imply has
existed ever since 1848, growing worse every year up
to 1860, when it resulted in the orders to Col. LEE,
quoted in last week's JOURNAL, and sanctioned at the
time by that mildest and most timid of rulers, Presi-
dent BUCHANAN. Those orders contemplated war, if
necessary for their enforcement, just as clearly as
those now issued to Gen. ORD. They were the
natural result of a long series of outrages for which
it had proved practically impossible to obtain repara-
tion, and were dictated by the natural law of self-
preservation. From 1848 to 1860 our Government
had neglected the manifest duty of protection it
owed to its citizens in the southwest, from a desire to
disclaim any policy of aggression. Ever since the
fall of MAXIMILIAN it has neglected the same duty
from a desire to give nominally republican institu-
tions in Mexico a fair chance. Its reward for forbear-
ance in both cases has been continued outrage and
studied contempt. The flimsiest pretexts have been
seized upon by the Mexican government *pro tempore*
to evade reparation or even prevention of further
injury.

Now, at last, driven to the wall as in 1860, our

Government sees itself forced into vigorous action to
protect its citizens, and the whole country will sup-
port it as it did during the Mexican war, thirty years
ago, and as it would have done in 1860 but for
greater disturbances. The whole tone of the
Southern press is in ardent support of this vigorous
policy, and the Northern Democracy is following in
its train, as evinced by the *New York World*. Even
the malcontent *Sun*, which can see nothing good in
Washington, and only villainy in every action of Mr.
HAYES, has partially receded from its unpopular
ground, and confines itself to finding fault with the
instructions to Gen. ORD through the safe medium
of a Mexican "correspondent," for whose opinions
the paper is not responsible. The letters of this
correspondent, which are ingenious pieces of special
pleading from beginning to end, represent the only
counter-check which has yet been attempted to the
current of popular opinion in America, and they are
very much weakened by the inconsistency of their
appearance in a paper which for ten years has been
urging our Government to risk a war with Spain on
far less provocation than we have received from
Mexico at any time during thirty years past.

We have thus carefully reviewed the course of
public opinion on this subject, because we feel that
the immediate future of our Army depends greatly
on the settlement given to the Mexican question.
The revelations of the great popularity of the vigor-
ous Mexican policy of our Government that come
from all quarters are not to be wondered at. On the
contrary, the feeling exhibited is only natural and
just. Deep down in the breast of every American
lies a strong conviction that if our Government can-
not protect its own citizens it were better to have no
Government at all. It is this sentiment that has
dictated much of the harsh policy of the past towards
those States of the Union thought to be guilty of
oppression towards certain classes of citizens. The
Union being at peace within, it has become time to
attend to cases of foreign oppression of the citizens
on our borders, and no power can stop the march of
a growing people like ours save the armed opposition
of an equal or superior. The history of all nations
is the same, and while it may be easy to sneer at
"manifest destiny," the manifest destiny of America
is a grand fact and will be accomplished. The only
reason that the United States have not yet settled the
Rio Grande troubles is that they have hitherto had
more important affairs on hand. Now there is noth-
ing further to interfere with a vigorous enforcement
of order on the Mexican frontier or with the full pro-
tection of all those citizens for whose benefit our
Government exists. Whatever else happens, the
Mexican question ought to be, and will be, settled
now, once for all, with guarantees for future peace,
extracted from Mexico. Whether this will involve a
Mexican war or not, is another question; but war is
by no means improbable. It is something of a coin-
cidence that Mexico is to-day governed by a military
usurper and adventurer strongly resembling in his
antecedents and career that SANTA ANNA, who, at
Buena Vista, made TAYLOR the future President of
the United States. As SANTA ANNA was a bold,
cruel, rapacious soldier of fortune, so is DIAZ, and as
SANTA ANNA hoped to unite Mexico under his
usurpation by the force of patriotism engendered by
a war with the United States, so very possibly does
DIAZ. At all events, the cordiality with which the
Mexican policy of Mr. HAYES, so far as it has
gone, has been received throughout the country, is a
cheering indication of the return of that hearty spirit
of patriotism which has been the glory of America in
the past, and must be her main salvation in the
future. In this matter at least the whole American
people, North and South, are one in heart and spirit,
and are as ready to-day as they were thirty years ago
to forget all differences, abandon the politicians to
their own devices, and march hand in hand towards
their manifest and unavoidable destiny, to the music
of the Union.

TIDAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

AMONG the papers read and discussed at the last
meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers,
was one by CLINTON B. SEARS, of the Corps of Engi-
neers, U. S. Army, on the Principles of Tidal Harbor
Improvement as applied at Wilmington, California,
which deserves more than a passing notice. Quoting
a remark of STEVENSON'S, expressing his regret that

so few of the engineers of the present day have given to the world an account of their experience in the practical application of the principles which are laid down in the numerous treatises in which his profession rejoices, the author goes on, without flourish of trumpets, to show what general principles have been applied in the work done (rejecting all which has not been approved by competent authority,) the method of application and the effects produced. First a very clear definition is given of what is meant by a tidal harbor, excluding from this classification all action of fresh water streams, which may be very beneficial or the reverse, according as the sediment they bring down does or does not exceed what they carry out. Next the author lays down the general principles which should govern all works undertaken for the purpose of improving the channels in tidal harbors, insisting strenuously upon the great usefulness of long and careful preliminary study of the harbor and its conditions. A year is given as a reasonable time in which to make satisfactory topographical and hydrographic surveys, examinations of the substrata of the channel and the general geological conditions, a study of the tides and careful calculations of sectional areas. Having stated very clearly the various effects of tides, jetties, training walls, rakes, dredging, etc., we are next led to a consideration of the application of the laws laid down to the work at the mouth of the San Gabriel River, which was under the charge of the author from beginning to end. It is not our purpose to follow the construction of the work, nor to give our readers any account of the skill, ingenuity and perseverance with which the numberless difficulties which arose were overcome. We would refer those who take an interest in the subject to the paper itself and shall only say here that it is hard to tell which to admire most, the pluck and energy with which the work was done or the modesty and skill with which the description of it is given.

We trust at least that the example of SEARS may be followed by many of our officers of all arms, and that they will lose no opportunity to send out such memoirs as their experience may suggest and which may be of general interest. Nothing would do more to annihilate the ignorant prejudice under one of whose vagaries the Army is smarting to day.

THE STEAM LAUNCH ON THE DANUBE.

We pointed out in our issue of June 2, that the successful attack on the Turkish monitor near Matchin, was simply the result of an audacious exploit which inevitably would have failed but for the inattention and incompetency of the commander of the vessel destroyed. And we ridiculed the assumption of the advocates of steam launch attack, that the occurrence referred to furnished a practical solution of the problem, favorable to their system. In support of our views, a despatch from Therapia, published last Monday, says: "News has just arrived of an encounter between six Russian torpedo-boats and some Turkish iron-clads, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The torpedo boats were beaten off, three were destroyed and some prisoners were taken." The fallacy of a system based on employing a torpedo carrier incapable of resisting artillery, scarcely required the practical demonstration just furnished by the result of the affair at the mouth of the Danube. News from Constantinople, dated June 11, confirms the Russian defeat, Admiral MUSTAPHA asserting that five boats were destroyed. Naval authorities will learn by the fate of these Russian torpedo-boats, that certain destruction awaits crews of steam launches ordered to attack ships carrying guns.

It would appear from the appearance of six Russian torpedo-boats, that the Czar has based his aggressive plans on the employment of steam launches to clear the Danube of Turkish iron-clads. Should such be the case, unexpected obstacles of a very serious character may possibly have to be met, for all accounts agree that the Turks possess both the knowledge and the daring for removing or otherwise rendering the stationary torpedoes harmless. The crossing of the swollen river in the presence of vessels heavily armed and so nearly invulnerable against ordinary artillery as those composing the Ottoman flotilla, would of course be a hazardous undertaking. Had movable torpedoes been employed, submerged to such a depth as to be effectually protected against shot, the presence of the enemy's iron-clads might

have been wholly prevented, even below Braila. The fact conclusively established by Russian experience on the Danube, that steam launches and boat torpedoes are not reliable instruments of war, we trust will not be overlooked at Washington.

A. B. MEACHAM, ex-Commissioner to the Modocs, is evidently seeking reputation as a humorist. He has been lecturing upon the Indian, and he tells his hearers that his chief characteristics, as contrasted with the white man, are first, his fervid piety; next, his aversion to whiskey. At least, this would seem to be the fair interpretation of the extract which follows, from a lecture reported in the *Detroit Post*: "Wherever the United States flag floats above the ramparts of a Western fort it floats over a whiskey barrel. And where the soldiers march forth to battle they too often prepare themselves by draughts upon the barrel. The Indian prepares himself for battle, not with whiskey, but with feverish religious ceremonies. He described a war dance, which he declared to be nothing more nor less than a religious preparation for battle, and thus prepared the zeal and courage of the Indian knew no bounds." Mr. MEACHAM should not forget that there are Indians and Indians, as there are white men and white men, and he might better enforce the plea for humane treatment of the Indian, in which we fully sympathize with him, by remembering that to be generous you must first be just, and it is never just to contrast the vices of one race with the virtues of another race, be they Indians or whites. Colonel DODGE's recently published volume presents the reverse side of the Indian character.

THE Turkish war drags its slow length along, and either the Russians or the Turks keep their counsel so well that we have no certain news either from the Danube or Asia Minor. The final result of the Montenegrin struggle mentioned last week was a defeat for the Turks. The town of Nicsica, on the northern frontier of Montenegro, has been besieged by the mountaineers for the past year and is short of provisions. The Turks made two attempts to reach it, one from the South under ALI PASHA, the other from the north through the famous Duga Pass, under SULEIMAN PASHA. Both attempts were repulsed with great slaughter. This week they renew the attempt and are now fighting again. All is quiet on the Danube, the Russians keeping the Turks on the move, and getting ready for a forward movement, which is, however, likely to be still some time delayed. In Asia Minor MOUKTAR PASHA has not yet surrendered, but is preparing for a return stroke such as brought NAPOLEON III. to Sedan in 1870.

THE Secretary of the Navy seems to be taking the proper steps to obtain all necessary information in relation to matters connected with his Department, which bear upon contracts for works executed or uncompleted. He has appointed a board consisting of Commo. BRAYSON, Chief Engineer KIERSTED and Naval Constructor BOUSH, to examine into the delivery of iron at Philadelphia by SEYPHERT, McMANNUS and Co. He has also appointed a board to inspect the ironclad *Puritan*, at Chester, Pa., under contract with JOHN ROACH, and report the character and extent of the work done and to be executed. The Board is composed of Rear-Admiral MULLANY, Chief Engineers STEWART, DAVID SMITH and McEWMELL, Commander McCORMICK and Naval Constructors WILSON and HIGHSBORNE. They met on Tuesday last.

THE *Hartford Courant*, in a criticism of a work entitled "Camp, Court and Siege," lately published by Mr. WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Secretary of Legation, calls attention to the story which Mr. HOFFMAN seeks to revive—after it has been so effectually disposed of—the story that General BUTLER originated the expedition to New Orleans, and that it was neglected by the Navy Department, which did not anticipate any great success from it and was surprised at the result. Before Mr. HOFFMAN again undertakes to write history we advise him to consult a file of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* and the *Galaxy*, in which ex-Secretary WELLES has so fully set forth at length the facts concerning this expedition, as to leave Mr. HOFFMAN without excuse for his blunder.

We have received a subscription of \$10 this week to the Widows' Relief Fund from "JENNIE H.

MURPHY and MARGARET R. BURKE." This brings the aggregate up to \$14,019.60. Of this we have already distributed \$10,020. The balance, \$3,994.60, we shall distribute at once, and give notice that any subscriptions hereafter received will be included in the amount sent Mrs. CUSTER. Will our readers oblige by informing us of any change they may know of in the address of those entitled to share in the distribution? The letters for them will be sent this week to the addresses as they have been given us.

THE most recent contributions to the literature of the Eastern war now in progress, are WALLACE's "Russia" and BAKER's "Turkey," both republished from the English editions by Henry Holt and Company of New York. Mr. Wallace's book is the best that has appeared on Russia for a great many years, being full of information of all sorts rarely given by foreign travellers. Baker's Turkey has a great deal of surplus matter in it, written with a view to "picturesqueness," but, in the absence of a better, will tell the reader what he wants to know about Turkey, if he be not too exacting. Harper and Brothers of New York have published BURNABY's "Ride to Khiva," which contains some interesting facts about the Cossacks, and especially of their relation to a possible Russian invasion of India. Captain Burnaby gives itineraries of a number of roads from Khiva to Cabul, with the amount of forage and water to be expected on each. D. Appleton and Co., New York, have published a very neat and convenient pamphlet on the "Northern and Asiatic Defences of Turkey," at the small price of 50 cents, which officers who desire to follow the present movements understandingly will find convenient and reliable. The maps are, however, decidedly juvenile in appearance and interest. So far the best maps have been published in Germany, but the English advertise some very good ones in their military papers. One is the U. K. S. Map, by Thomas Lettis, 73 Victoria Street, London, only sixpence (English). Mr. Lettis also publishes a large colored strategic map of the Valley of the Danube, in French, reported an excellent map. "Wyld's Military Staff Map" shows all the forts, batteries, villages, roads, khans or inns and railways. This also is published in London. They may be procured through Van Nostrand or Brentano, New York.

THE letter of EDMOND ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary, published under the heading of "The National Guard," sets at rest whatever doubt there may have been as to the intention of the British National Rifle Association to send a team to Creedmoor this year. Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart., is to form the team. The plan decided upon for the selection of an American team to compete with them is given in the same place. Competition for places in the team is open to all native born citizens of the United States, who have made a score of 180 points in 15 shots, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, in any two practices or competitions upon any range between April 1 and July 17, 1877. \$300 for expenses to Creedmoor will be allowed successful competitors. We hope that some of our Army officers will secure places in this team. It is worth their while to make an effort to do so. We may be sure that England will send men that we shall be proud to meet because of their social standing as well as their skill with the rifle. Nothing should be left undone to secure proper representatives in both of these respects upon the American team.

PRESS of matter has alone prevented us from mentioning before this, Chief Engineer KING's excellent "Report on European Ships of War," coming from the Government printing office at Washington. Statistical reports published under Government auspices, are so frequently mere undigested masses of material, valuable enough no doubt, but devoid of arrangement, that their general ultimate fate is to be sold for waste paper. The Report of Chief Engineer KING is a notable and brilliant exception to this class, being a complete and yet concise account of all the principal navies of Europe, clearly arranged, well provided with plates, and with a good table of contents. At the present juncture, when public interest is attracted to the navies of Europe, their possible powers and actual performances, this report is peculiarly valuable, as it contains full particulars of all the iron-clads of Europe, drawings of most of them, accounts of the dock-yards, and of the internal economy of European naval administration in general. The only thing to be regretted about this report is that it cannot be published for sale, as its sphere of usefulness would thereby be increased.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPOUND ENGINES.

CAPT. CHANDLER IN REPLY TO CHIEF ENGINEER ALLEN.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have read with a great deal of interest the able paper by Chief Engineer L. J. Allen, in your issue of June 9, on the compound engine.

There is a satisfaction in exchanging ideas with one who has so thoroughly informed himself, and I assure you that whenever any "personal or corps abuse" is indulged in, I for one will cease discussion on this or any other subject.

That improvements have been made in machinery since the *Ticonderoga* and *Saratoga* were built is beyond doubt. Can those improvements be applied to wooden cruising ships? It makes very little difference in merchant steamers whether their engines and boilers are exposed or not, but all naval architects aim to protect those parts. Can the improvements spoken of by Mr. Allen be made below the water line? If the *Saratoga* could have a steam drum around the funnel even with, or above the deck, she would be a much better steamer. From that her engines could take dry steam in time of peace.

In the ships of her class the steam drum is so low that they often have water in them. I believe the *Trenton* is the latest ship fitted with compound engines. She has three cylinders; a small one between two large ones. On the passage to Lisbon she broke the cross-head to one of the large cylinders, but made very good time with the other two engines. She has yet great trouble with the starting gear, and when stopped it takes a long time to start, and *vice versa*. In fact, off one of the islands in the Archipelago she was unable to stop to hoist a boat, but took it up going ahead. Therefore, whatever changes for the better have been made, cannot apply to her.

As to economy of fuel, I know full well that it is not only a question of money and weight, but of space, handling, and general wear and tear. Every one on board would rather go in a ship that steams six thousand miles with the same amount of fuel than another steams three with, but I do not admit that I would rather go in a ship with ten complicated boilers carrying high steam and liable to rupture, in preference to one with four boilers and low steam. But before we can fully discuss this matter, facts relating to the loss of the Turkish iron-clad *Luft-i-Djelli* ought to be obtained. In your issue of June 9 is the following: "A correspondent of the London Engineer, who was present at the sinking of the *Luft-i-Djelli* (the first Turkish iron-clad sunk near Ibrail), gives a full account of the disaster in the number of May 25. It seems that the *Luft-i-Djelli* was the same vessel that shelled Ibrail when the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived by train from Galatz, and that subsequent to that exploit she had been lying at anchor behind a point of land 5,000 yards from Ibrail. On the day of her loss her captain had gone ashore at Matchin to arrange with the commanders of other iron-clads to shell Ibrail. The Russians opened on the ship with two batteries. One was of 6-inch rifled bronze howitzers, the other 25 p. under siege guns. Twenty rounds were fired slowly, taking 45 minutes. Finally a shell entered the side or base of the funnel of the *Luft-i-Djelli*, and exploding in the uptake, the explosion of the boilers followed. This last statement was taken from the story of the sole survivor, the cook, who was blown overboard and picked up afterwards by the Russians. The Turks did not reply to the Russian fire, owing to the absence of their captain and their wooden obedience to orders. The ship sunk almost instantaneously."

In the admirable report of Chief Engineer King on European ships of war, I do not find on page 183 the name of the *Luft-i-Djelli*, and therefore infer she must have been built within the last year.* If so, she probably carried high steam. The experiments alluded to in Mr. Allen's paper prove that highly expanded steam in one cylinder produces "fluctuation of strain." Do these inequalities of strain take place in our many tug boats that carry from 60 to 100 pounds of steam and expand it in one cylinder? In other words, do these fluctuations cease in small cylinders? In the discussion of engines for naval vessels, our Navy will have to be omitted if "naval vessels are usually designed for specific services which involve the capability of steaming a certain distance." Our double-enders designed for river work were sent all over the world, and very few of our ships have escaped a change of battery, involving a change of weight. With a Navy so small, our ships must be ready for service of all kinds, and while we discuss the improvements in machinery, it would be well to have an eye to the kind of engines that would be best for our own use, taking advantage of the experiments of other powers.

Full knowledge of all the facts relating to the bursting of the boiler of the French iron-clad frigate *Revanche*, of which the following in the JOURNAL of the 9th, is the notice, would be interesting and instructive at this time: "A boiler on board the French iron-clad frigate *Revanche* recently burst, killing 27, wounding 10 mortally, 18 severely, and 25 slightly. The explosion had the effect of the discharge of an immense mortar, splinters of iron raking the vessel. Many of the men struck down first were then enveloped in steam. At the first moment there was a panic, and a number jumped overboard, one being drowned. It is said that the boiler which burst had served for eleven years, and was condemned a few months ago."

I fully agree with Chief Engineer Allen that we require for data fair and honest trials of all our ships,

* The *Luft-i-Djelli* appears in the table of Chief Engineer King as the *Latif Geli*, these Turkish names being written phonographically. A description of her is given in the table published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 12, p. 639. She was built at Bordeaux in 1869, and is a sister ship to the *Hyzi Rhaman* for *Hafiz Rohman*, as Chief Engineer King gives the name.—Ed.

and further, this data should be placed within the reach of all. Hoping that some of the many in and out of the Service who have given this subject thought and study will give us the benefit of their labors in the same spirit that Chief Engineer Allen has, I am, etc.,
R. CHANDLER, Captain U. S. Navy.
U. S. SHIP WABASH, BOSTON, June 11, 1877.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I devoted some leisure moments during the past winter in compiling the accompanying tables from the Army Register of Jan. 1, 1877. I have been urged by brother officers to send them to you for publication. They show where the rank in the Army is and how many years of service it cost to get it. If you think them of sufficient interest to the Army you may publish them.

G. WEITZEL,
Maj. of Engrs, Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

Table showing length of service in years of General and Field Officers of the U. S. Army, compiled from Army Register of Jan. 1, 1877.

Field Officers, Gen. Average.	Majors.		Lt.-Cols.		Colonels.		Gen. Officers.	
Average ..	10	318	4	103	2	159	6	199
Aggregate ..	10	318	4	103	2	159	6	199
No.	10	318	4	103	2	159	6	199
Average ..	10	318	4	103	2	159	6	199
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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GEN. MILES' LAST VICTORY.

ON 1st May Gen. Miles moved from the Cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River up that stream, with a force composed of four companies of the 2d Cavalry—Ball's, Tyler's, Wheeler's, and Norwood's—under the first mentioned officer as battalion commander; four companies of the 23d Infantry—Dickey's, Poole's, Miner's, and Cusick's; two companies of the 5th Infantry—Bennett's and Hargous'—and a detachment of mounted infantry, belonging to the 5th and 23d, under Lieut. E. W. Casey, of the latter regiment. The Staff and acting Staff officers were: Lieut. G. W. Baird, Adjutant 5th Infantry, A. A. G.; Lieut. O. F. Long, 5th Infantry, Acting Engineer; Lieut. Douglas, 7th Infantry, A. A. G.; Doctors Brown and Van Eman, Medical officers. White Bull, of the surrendered Cheyennes, and "Hump," a surrendered Sioux, a gallant young warrior (so named for his choice qualities, as the hump is the choicest portion of the buffalo), accompanied the expedition as guides and scouts.

It was known, through the surrendered Indians at the Cantonment, that certain bands had not gone back to their agencies with Spotted Tail—that they had large numbers of ponies and were determined to remain out. They jeered at White Bull, Two Moons, etc., and their people, when the latter concluded to go to Tongue River and lay down their arms. They declared that if the troops came after them, they would kill their squaws and children and fight to the death. The insult they heaped on White Bull and his people rankled in the savage bosoms of the latter; hence their willingness to accompany the troops.

The command had marched about sixty miles up Tongue River, when Gen. Miles learned through the Indians and half-bred scouts that Lame Deer and Iron Star—who had determined to stay out—were camped somewhere in the direction of the Rosebud. Leaving his train on Tongue River, with Bennett's and Hargous' companies of the 5th Infantry and Miner's of the 23d, and taking with him the cavalry, the mounted infantry, and Dickey's, Poole's, and Cusick's companies of the 23d, with a pack train, he moved rapidly in the direction of the Rosebud. This portion of the command left Tongue River on the 5th May, at 2 P. M., and marched until 2:30 next morning. At 7 o'clock that morning the force was again in motion, and marched until 2 P. M., when it was halted to enable the men to get something to eat. In two hours the command was again on the move. Gen. Miles took the cavalry and mounted infantry and marched until 9 P. M. Dickey, with the packs, followed as fast as possible. (The march was a most exhausting one. The command had to make circuitous trails to keep from being seen by the hostile Indians—moving stealthily up ravines—winding around hills and prominent points—laboring through bad lands. Loss of sleep began to tell upon the men, so Gen. Miles, with that rare faculty he possesses of "getting more out" of men and animals without hurting them, than is generally deemed possible, and of stopping just at the right moment, gave his weary troops an opportunity to lie down and rest until 2 o'clock next morning. In the meantime, the Indian scouts, moving in advance of the command, stealthily climbing eminences and peering over their crests—Indian fashion—seeing without being seen, had located the village and reported it as being lulled in perfect security. They had seen the "young bucks" running races at sunset—an Indian custom of an afternoon when the herd is driven in.

At 2 A. M. of the 7th, the command moved in the same silent, serpent-like manner as before, and at 4:30 A. M. struck the recalcitrants. It was not on the Rosebud but on Muddy Creek, a tributary camp of that stream. The village was charged by the mounted detachment of infantry under its dashing young leader, Lieut. Casey, of the 23d (a son of Gen. Silas Casey, who proves the adage that *bon chien chasse de race*), gallantly supported by Lieut. Jerome, of the 2d Cavalry, with Ball's company—Ball being in command of the battalion. They swept through the village and captured about 500 ponies, which were quietly grazing below it. Tyler's and Norwood's companies of the 2d Cavalry were sent on the north side of the creek to cut off any Indians who should try to reach the high bluffs on that side. These companies were supported by Capt. Wheeler's company. In this part of the field, Lieut. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, was wounded. He was shot through the upper portion of the breast, near the shoulder. His escape was almost miraculous. A hair's breadth either way would have made the wound a mortal one. He is, however, up and about, and except that his arm is in a sling he does not look the worse for the encounter. Our entire loss was four killed and eight wounded—all of the 2d. One of these was sacrificed while guarding two pack mules in the rear, by the defection of his three comrades, who, when suddenly attacked, left him to his fate, which he met like a man and a soldier. By this the Indians got a few thousand rounds of ammunition.

The Indian loss was heavy in life and property; 15 were left dead on the field, including the two chiefs, Lame Deer and Iron Star (the circumstances of whose taking off will be related hereafter). 500 ponies, 200 saddles, about 50 tons of dried meat carefully packed on parbatches, quantities of powder, lead, about 50 carbines, cal. 45, a number of Henry repeating rifles (as many as seven of these were found in one tepee), a pack load of beads, tepees, blankets, war bonnets, etc., were captured.

General Miles had given imperative orders that no women or children should be killed or harmed. He also caused his interpreters to shout as they advanced that all who surrendered would be spared. As he rode through the village Lame Deer, naked to the waist, advanced toward him with one hand outstretched, but holding his carbine in the other. The General shook hands with him, and, at the same time, Lieut. Baird, adjutant 5th Infantry, shook hands with Iron Star, who

appeared in a magnificent war bonnet, composed of sixty eagle's feathers, which hung from crown to heel, and from which depended on either side two pieces of yellow lace—undoubtedly trophies of the Custer fight. General Miles motioned to the two chiefs to lay down their arms. They obeyed. The General then told Lieut. Long, 5th Infantry, to dismount and take the weapons. Lieut. Long had barely touched the ground when Iron Star, either fearing foul play or intending it, suddenly snatched up his gun, retreated a few paces, and fired at General Miles. General M., who had a Henry rifle on the pommel of his saddle, quickly picked it up, and in so doing checked his horse, which swerved a little to the side. This motion saved the General's life. The ball passed between him and the horse's neck, and, unfortunately, killed a cavalry man who was behind him. This is the second time that such an occurrence has happened to General Miles. During the war—at Spotsylvania—I think, a ball intended for him missed him by a hair's breadth, but killed a soldier who was behind him. "Every bullet has its billet," and it is often not the one that man proposes. Iron Star also began to shoot, and the two Indians retreated from hollow to hollow, firing and receiving a heavy fire for about 200 yards, when they finally fell dead, and Iron Star's splendid war bonnet became the sport of the pale face.

Many articles taken from the 7th Cavalry were found in the village—curry combs, brushes, etc. Some were marked with the company letters.

This was a heavy blow to the hostile bands, and no doubt will have a most salutary effect on those who, like Iron Star and Lame Deer, were determined to keep up hostilities.

General Miles has mounted four companies of his regiment on the captured ponies: F (Snyder), B (Bennett), G (Forbes), and I (Bailey).

Under the heading of the 2d Cavalry we publish the order issued by Lieut. Col. Brackett, commanding the regiment, congratulating his command upon the brilliant success achieved by the battalion under the command of Capt. Ball in this engagement, also the order of Capt. Ball addressed to the battalion under his command.

The following letter from Lieut. C. C. Cusick, of the 23d U. S. Infantry, to a friend in Detroit, is published by the *Post* of that city:

ROSEBUD CREEK, M. T., May 12, 1877.

I have just a few moments' time to write you this brief note. I am happy to inform you that our command has just won one of the most brilliant victories of this unfortunate Sioux war. Great credit is due Gen. Miles in this affair. Our command left Tongue River on the 1st inst., and after a hard march of 100 miles succeeded in finding the enemy comfortably encamped on one of the tributaries of the Rosebud, the same being adjacent to the southeastern base of the Rosebud Mountains. A camp of 400 or 500 Minnie-conjos, under the chief Lame Deer, was completely surprised on the 8th inst. Many tons of meat were destroyed, together with their tepees and the usual paraphernalia of an Indian camp. The number of hostiles killed and wounded will fully reach 50; among the slain is Lame Deer. Our loss is quite severe. About 400 horses with saddles and equipments fell into our hands. I sincerely hope this unfortunate war is drawing to a close. I will write you more fully when I return to our cantonment.

C. C. CUSICK, U. S. A.

The *Bismarck Tribune*, May 30, in a full account of Gen. Miles's recent success, says that while the Indians feel keenly the heavy blows dealt them by this officer and his command, the well-informed officers who are serving on the frontier do not believe the war over by any means. The *Josephine* and the *Funcheon*, with a portion of the 1st Infantry, had reached Tongue river on the 23d inst. The *Josephine* then came down to Glendive and took two companies of the 23d Infantry from that point to Tongue river. On the 25th the 7th Cavalry was camped near the river, about fifteen miles by land below Glendive. The Far West was with them. The four companies of the 2d Cavalry and three of the 23d Infantry were in camp on the Rosebud. Co. D (McDonald), 5th Infantry, had left for that point with supplies. The four mounted companies of the 5th Infantry were camped near the cantonment ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.

We extract the following from a letter to the *Philadelphia Telegraph* dated Camp of the 7th Cavalry, May 20, 1877: May 17 this command reached and passed through Fort Buford, camping some three miles beyond this post, and a short distance north of the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. Buford is garrisoned by six companies of the 6th Infantry, and is the station of the headquarters of the regiment, Gen. Hazen commanding. Two companies are temporarily absent, having been sent to Fort Peck last week, on receipt of the news of the descent upon Medicine Lodge by Sitting Bull, who commanded in person. He talked very sharply to the trader; told him he could "go this time for the last," took about everything portable, and burned the place. He is now near the British boundary and ready to cross it, when the reports brought by his runners make such a move impossible. These runners or spies are scattered throughout the Yellowstone and Missouri country, watching and reporting the movements of troops. It has been discovered that some twenty of them have been on this duty in the vicinity of Buford, awaiting our arrival. The great majority of the late hostiles having surrendered require to be kept under closest surveillance, and the settlements of southwestern Dakota and Montana, rapidly increasing in number, need vigilant pro-

tection. Especially this coming summer will troops be necessary in the valley of the Yellowstone, for the Indians have come in, not because they have been whipped in, but because they have been starved out—of their defences. A replenished stomach involves an increase of bile; and they will doubtless be restive and troublesome under a freshly tightened curb, and require to be kept well in hand.

Five days ago Col. Miles, of the 5th Infantry, left Tongue River, to make a preliminary scout. On the arrival of Gen. Sturgis at the cantonment, he will co-operate with this command. Although the Missouri is now rising slightly, the Yellowstone continues lower than it has been at any time during the past nine years. A scout just returned to camp reports the water in the latter river so low that the catfish are obliged to stand on their heads to get a drink. How the contractors for transporting lumber and building material to be used in the construction of the new posts at Tongue and Big Tom Rivers are to escape great loss is a conundrum. The expense of getting boats from St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellowstone will be \$39,000, and they will be obliged to increase their outlay to over \$80,000 before they receive any compensation from the Government for freight carried. Apropos of these western rivers, it may be remarked they are peculiar. When they receive an additional supply of water, the volume still remains constant, for the bottoms come up as the surface rises.

Indian Agent Clum, of Arizona, has been made very unhappy by a report sent to Washington Feb. 12, 1877, by Gen. Kautz, in which he shows that the inference from certain facts he gives is that the Indian agents fail to do their duty and report the absences from the agencies. "The consequences," says Gen. Kautz, "most seriously affecting the military service, are the depredations perpetrated by the ab-entees. The troops are expected to pursue and punish the perpetrators if they cannot prevent the acts, but having no control of the Indians, no means of knowing when they leave the reservation, of their numbers, or where they will strike, the troops are at a great disadvantage, and whilst the greatest possible success has attended their efforts from the posts of Camp Verde and Apache, the reverse is the case from the posts of Grant, Lowell and Bowie. From some cause the Indians are constantly leaving the reservations and at times committing depredations, and in certain quarters the troops are held responsible. We must bear the abuse of failure to prevent or punish the depredators, besides having very arduous and thankless labor provided by the inability or inefficiency, to say nothing of the reputed criminality of the agents to keep the Indians from leaving their reservations." Whereupon, says the disgruntled Clum: "Is Gen. Kautz honorable, just, or truthful? Is he worthy to be called a man?" To which last inquiry we should reply, certainly not, if the average Indian agent is to be accepted as the model of manhood.

JOSEPH ALBRIGHT, a recently discharged United States cavalryman, arrived in New York on Friday, June 1, from Omaha, having in his possession a draft for \$110 on the Sub-Treasury. After drawing the money he exchanged it for German gold coin, as he was about to start for Germany. During the evening, while strolling through the Eighth Ward, he was accosted by a colored woman named Nellie Crawford, who induced him to accompany her to her apartments on the second floor of No. 23 Clark street, where he remained for the night. When he awoke, the woman had disappeared, and he found in the room John Crawford, a colored man, who claimed to be the husband of the woman, and who pretended to be highly indignant at finding Albright in the room. Albright hurriedly dressed and took his departure. When he reached the street he discovered that his money had been abstracted from the pocket of his pantaloons, which he had placed under the pillow when he retired for the night. He reported his loss to Roundsmen Larkin of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested Crawford, and Albright was sent to the House of Detention to insure his appearance at the trial.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—The officers of the Army and ex-officers of volunteers in Minnesota met at St. Paul, June 12, to consider matters relating to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at that place, Sept. 26 and 27.

The *New Orleans Democrat* has discovered another "Bourbon" among us. It says: "Gen. Ord, now in command of the United States troops on the Rio Grande, is a grandson of George IV. and the actress Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom he was married by a Catholic priest while Prince Regent. The consent of Parliament had not been given, and the marriage was illegal in English law. A son was born by this union and consigned to the care of a tutor named Ord, who emigrated with him to this country. The youth took the name of his tutor, and married a Virginia or Maryland lady, by whom he had two sons, Atlanticus and Pacificus. The first was sent to West Point, and is the General on the Rio Grande. The second became a lawyer in New Orleans, and emigrated to California twenty-five years ago, where he is a Judge." There is but one fact, as the *N. Y. Sun* shows, in this mass of rubbish, and that is that the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., Dec. 21, 1785, contracted a marriage, illegal under the English law, with Mrs. Fitzherbert. She was never an actress, and he was not Prince Regent at the time of the marriage. They were married by a Protestant and not by a Catholic clergyman. No child resulted from the union, and "E. O. C." the initials of Gen. Ord's name, do not stand for "Atlanticus." As to the question of offspring from this marriage, which disposes of this whole story, Earl Russell in his *Life of Fox* says: "Fortunately for the nation, the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Fitzherbert was not cursed with issue. Had a son been born from this marriage, a disputed, or at least a doubtful succession must have been the result; for the Roman Catholic subjects of the crown were bound to believe in the validity of the marriage, and they might have disputed the binding nature of an act of Parliament which set aside the legitimate issue of a reigning King."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—The annual inspection of this regiment took place Tuesday, June 12, at about 6 p. m., when the regiment was marched into Union Square in ten commands of eighteen files, making a very handsome appearance in full dress uniform, with knapsacks and rolled overcoats. The review in line was only fair, owing to the unsteadiness of several officers who persisted in craning their necks to see what was going on outside of their normal sphere of vision. Maj. Oelrichs, the new brigade inspector, gave the regiment a very thorough overhauling as to books and papers before going to the square, and found everything in excellent condition. The passage in review was very handsome, and did credit to the whole regiment. The inspection report reveals the following state of the regiment as regards numbers:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	4	3	7
Non-com. staff and band	31	0	31
Co. A	58	12	70
Co. B	42	19	61
Co. C	64	30	94
Co. D	48	12	60
Co. E	37	16	53
Co. F	43	7	50
Co. G	50	18	68
Co. H	57	23	80
Co. I	26	19	45
Co. K	41	13	54
	501	172	673

The figures last year were 539 present, 152 absent, total 691. This year shows a loss of 38 present and an increase of 20 absent; not as good a showing as might be expected.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The 7th went to Creedmoor on Monday with 431 men, and with the 9th in good order and shooting record. A guard was out but was not needed. The number going with second class was 223, a ratio of 51 per cent. and a little over. Of these the following qualified at 300 and 400 yards to go into first class, with the scores given below:

Sergt. French, 42; Sergt. R'ce, 41; Lieut. Dominick, 38; Sergt. Ware, 36; Priv. Ledeter, 35; Priv. Rice, 35; Capt. Price, 37; Priv. Merchant, 35; Capt. Hayden, 35; Priv. S. T. Hubbard, 35; Major Smith, 34; Priv. Beech, 34; Lieut. Tackaberry, 33; Sergt. Carrington, 33; Priv. Dam, 33; Corp. Stow, 32; Priv. Lydecker, 32; Sergt. Camerden, 32; Priv. McKenzie, 32; Priv. Thompson, 31; Sergt. Schover, 31; Priv. Schenck, 31; Priv. Adams, 31; Priv. Doremus, 31; Quartermaster Weed, 30; Priv. Wright, 30; Priv. White, 29; Priv. Lathrop, 29; Priv. W. Bostwick, 29; Priv. Keller, 28; Corp. Hersey, 28; Priv. Gould, 28; Corp. Black, 28; Priv. Lewis, 28; Priv. Christopher, 28; Priv. Bostwick, 27; Lieut. Bacon, 26; Priv. Newman, 26; Corp. McKenna, 26; Priv. W. Hubbard, 26; Priv. Biles, 26; Priv. Green, 26; Priv. Hedge, 26; Priv. Englis, 26; Surgeon Morris, 25; Priv. Bonchie, 25; Capt. Pollard, 25; Corp. Reynolds, 25; Priv. Watson, 25; Lieut. Thompson, 25.

This makes 50 men, a little more than 11 per cent. of the whole number taken out; not quite so creditable a showing as in the 9th, with the additional point in favor of that regiment that the list of the 7th contains 10 officers, or 20 per cent. of the number qualifying, whereas the list of the 9th is made entirely of enlisted men.

The following named members of this regiment have qualified as marksmen for the year 1877:

Co. A—First Sergt. Hatfield, score 29; Privs. Butler, 29; Clayton, 29; Edge, 26; Joline, 31; Voorhees, 38; Taylor, 28; Teackle, 29.

Co. B—Privs. Riker, score 33; Hubbard, 33; Sergt. Conover, 33.

Co. C—Priv. Rule, score 29.

Co. D—Privs. Cooper score 26; A. Keller, 26; J. Keller, 25.

Co. E—Privs. Moelich, score 30; Schwartz, 25; Wilkes, 26.

Co. F—First Lieut. Rand, score 27; Corp. Edwards, 28; Privs. Perkins score 33; Hones, 28; Merriam, 27; Underhill, 30; Long, 33.

Co. G—Second Lieut. Dewson, score 31; Corps. Turner, 27; Crosby, 28; Weber, 28; Power, 26; Privs. Gardner, 35; Hale, 28; Sergt. Coughtry (N. C. S.), 32.

Co. H—First Lieut. Andrews, score 40; Corp. Mills, 36; Privs. Bryant, 32; Mead, 30; Dederick, 28; May, 26; Staats, Titus, 30; First Sergt. Bensen, 31; Privs. Beebe, 33; Earl, 26; Rathbone, 34; Voorhis, 31; Watkins, 33; Hasbrouck, 26; Flash, 34; Poole, 29.

Co. I—Capt. Casey, score 25; Lieut. Dominick, 31; Sergt. Chauncey, 31; Corps. Du Val, 31; Vail, 27; Privs. Klous, 35; Merchant, 35; Harper, 32; Candee, 32; Moore, 28; Dominick, 28; Pyle, 28; Ogden, 31; Englis, 29; Bangs, 25; Schultz, 33; Young, 30.

Co. K—Corp. Gardner, score 36; Sergt. Robinson, 25; Corp. Allen, 30; Privs. Scott, 29; Sprague, 26; Tones, 26; Woodbury, 30; Wright, 28; Nicoll, 26; Ford, 28; Leroy, 23; Mason, 31; Beach, 28; Cheesman, 28; Corp. Williams, 27; Sergt. Burrell (N. C. S.), 32.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The best general record that has been made by any New York city regiment up to June 8 at Creedmoor was made by the 9th New York. The shooting record was good, but the discipline was still better, and reflects great credit on the whole regiment and its commander, Col. J. R. Hitchcock. Before leaving the armory it seems that the colonel made a short address to the men informing them that he would put them on honor as to their behavior at the range, and should therefore detail only two sentries at the gate, not to keep the men inside but to keep strangers out. The consequences were very gratifying, and will illustrate the great power of self respect to preserve our citizen soldiers from military offences. The 9th took 315 men to Creedmoor and qualified 182, or 57 per cent., to go into second class. The officers, in place of amusing themselves with trying to shoot, attended to their men and coached them on. The result is shown in the annexed list of men who reached the first class, a great contrast to the usual list of captains and lieutenants. These latter have plenty of time yet to qualify, and we judge from the scores of their pupils that they are by no means poor shots themselves. The range superintendent reports that the 9th was the most orderly regiment that has visited the range this week. The first class men and their scores are as follows out of a possible 50:

Ninth New York.—Sergt. Wood, 39; Priv. Weyrich, 38; Priv. Decker, 31; Sergt. Boutney, 33; Priv. Bennett, 32; Priv. Ladue, 32; Sergt. Stroh, 31; Priv. Lieberman, 30; Sergt. Watkins, 30; Corp. Burbanck, 30; Corp. Striker, 29; Priv. Fisherty, 28; Priv. Adler, 28; Priv. Neles, 28; Priv. W. Cooper, 28; Corp. Flynn, 28; Priv. Huffer, 28; Priv. Leach, 27; Priv. Friess, 27; Priv. Boltenbacher, 27; Priv. Lewis, 27; Priv. Pichetti, 27; Priv. Brown, 27; Priv. Dougan, 27; Priv. Wilcox, 27; Priv. Keating, 27; Priv. Miller, 27; Priv. Donner, 27; Priv. Roe, 27; Priv. Hines, 27; Priv. Cooper, 27; Priv. Green, 26; Priv. Lewis, 26; Priv. A. Cooper, 26; Priv. Gace, 26; Priv. Ogier, 26; Sergt. Steckel, 26; Priv. Cowley, 26; Priv. Gillison, 26; Priv. Donnelly, 26; Corp. Engel, 26; Priv. McKenna, 26; Priv. Power, 26; Priv. White, 26; Priv. McIntyre, 26; Priv. Baulett, 25; Sergt. Martin, 25; Priv. Leyden, 25; Priv. Cole, 25; Priv. Hoyer, 25; Priv. Stover, 25; Priv. Roden, 25; Priv. Hoemer, 25; Priv. Smith, 25; Priv. Simmons, 25; Sergt. Wallace, 25.

Gen. Vilmar's staff, gay and festive as ever, accompanied the regiment, and the following is their record at 300 and 400 yards, h. p. s. 50:

Second Brigade Staff.—Maj. Powell, 49; Capt. Webb, 45; Maj. Orvis, 46; Col. Van Wyck, 40; Maj. Scott, 38; Capt. Gilsey, 37; Lieut. Allen, 31.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—This regiment turned out for regular spring inspection, June 13, reaching Union square, and forming for review at 6 p. m., with eight commands of twenty files front. We have never seen the 12th look better than on this occasion, and the steadiness of the men was perfect during the review in line. Major Oelrichs, of Gen. Ward's staff, was the inspecting officer, but Col. Ward received the review, Lieut.-Col. Cruger taking temporary command. The regiment was in full uniform with white trousers, and the only unhappy incident that marred the occasion was chargeable to Major Wilson, who had so far forgotten himself as to march through a puddle of very black mud, with consequences painful to witness. To make up for his remissness, the pantaloons of Capt. Charley Burns were so immaculate that they shone from afar like a star, and redeemed the credit of the regimental washerwoman. The passage in review was quite good, but the reforming of line was spoiled by the passage of a street car, breaking the ranks. The inspection report is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	1	8
Non-com. staff and band	35	0	35
Co. A	29	4	33
Co. B	45	11	56
Co. C	38	11	49
Co. D	37	2	39
Co. E	58	3	61
Co. F	64	12	76
Co. G	61	10	71
Co. H	70	11	81
	444	65	509

The figures last year were 379 present, 90 absent, total 469. The present year shows a gain of 65 present, a loss of 25 absentees, a total gain of 40 men, altogether a very gratifying exhibit. Cos. A, E, and F are exceptions to this rule. Their captains ought to recruit more men or make room for those who will. At the close of the inspection a veteran's badge was given to Private John P. Collard for attendance at 44 inspections of his company (G). Another is ready for Washington Q. Hutton, who has been at 46 inspections. On Wednesday he was absent sick for the first time.

FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.—The regular third and second class practice of the regiments of this brigade took place Thursday, June 7, at Creedmoor, with the following results: The 5th New York sent 64 officers and men from Cos. D, E and F; the 12th, 74 from B, E and K; and the 22d, 112 from K, D and H. Lieut.-Col. Camp, of the 22d, assumed command, and Maj. Cowperthwait, brigade inspector of rifle practice, had charge of the firing. Capt. Goerner commanded the men of the 5th, Capt. Fackner those of the 12th, Capt. Smith those of the 22d. Capt. Diegel directed the firing in the 5th, Capt. Murphy in the 12th, and Capt. Loomis in the 22d. The 5th qualified 37 men for second class, the 12th had 51, and the 22d had 52. Of these the following qualified for first class:

Fifth New York.—Sergt. Hintziker, 48; Lieut. Hoepfner, 33; Capt. Diegel, 31; Priv. Moller, 30; Sergt. Groepfert, 28; Priv. Hepfing, 28; Corp. Riekers, 23; Priv. Jaeger, 27; Lieut. Bach, 26.

Twelfth New York.—Lieut. Williams, 37; Priv. Gardner, 36; Corp. Nash, 35; Priv. Carson, 33; Priv. Crawford, 34; Priv. Anderson, 31; Priv. Stewart, 31; Priv. Rafferty, 31; Sergt. Tennant, 27; Priv. McCartney, 27; Lieut. Cruger, 27; Drummer Sterritt, 26; Capt. Fackner, 26; Priv. Edwards, 26; Priv. Commerford, 26; Priv. Gunther, 26; Priv. Straus, 25; Priv. Neff, 25; Priv. Gault, 25; Priv. Downes, 25.

Twenty-second New York.—Sergt. Lockwood, 33; Priv. Nun, 31; Priv. Burns, 37; Sergt. Berran, 27; Priv. Bortlemann, 26; Priv. Huggins, 26; Priv. Stevens, 26; Capt. Smith, 25; Sergt. Wilson, 25; Sergt. Phillips, 25.

The best discipline was exhibited by Capt. Smith's company, of the 22d. The percentages reaching the first class were as follows: 5th New York 14 per cent., 12th New York 27 per cent., 22d New York 9 per cent.

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numerous friends in the New York city regiments to favor its views on this subject, pro and con. There is no doubt that the city authorities will cheerfully comply with the wishes of the majority of our citizen soldiers in this respect, if they can be ascertained; and though the matter seems but a small one, those who have marched in the ranks are able to appreciate the difference in comfort and appearance between a slippery pavement and a dry one. Whether the opposite inconvenience of dust with a dry street may not balance the account in favor of the watering carts is a question only to be answered by the practical experience of those who have made many parades in summer time down Broadway.

CREEDMOOR.—Gen. Shaler has found it necessary to issue the following order, owing to the peculiar view taken by some worthy but pigheaded National Guardsmen of their rights and duties at Creedmoor on the regular practice days. It reads thus:

NEW YORK, June 7, 1877.

Circular No. 1.

Commanding officers of troops practicing at Creedmoor will instruct the guard at the entrance to the range that admission or exit cannot be denied to any member or employee of the National Rifle Association, or to any member of the National Guard in uniform, he not being a member of an organization practicing under orders at the time. The rights and privileges of members of the National Rifle Association desiring to use the range must not be disregarded, but on the contrary all due facilities will be given them which are not incompatible with the safety of the troops and the right of the National Guard to use twenty targets and markers, on the days assigned to them.

By order of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler.
HENRY A. GILDERSEY, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
Official: CARL JENSEN, Col. and Act'g A. D. C.

It is to be hoped that this order will settle the question in the minds of some of those gentlemen who imagine that Creedmoor belongs to them in toto on the regular practice days allowed to the State troops by the Association.

ANCIENTS AND HONORABLES.—The officers elected in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts for the years 1877-8 are as follows: Captain, Lieut. John L. Stevenson, of Boston; First Lieut., Capt. Nicholas M. Noyes, of Boston; Second Lieut., Col. Geo. M. Atwood, of Malden; Adj't., Col. Ezra J. Trull, of Charlestown; First Serg't., Infantry, Lieutenant Edward E. Allen, of Boston; Second Serg't., Infantry, Serg't. Geo. B. Martin, of Boston; Third Serg't., Infantry, Serg't. Geo. E. Hall, of Roxbury; Fourth Serg't., Infantry, Capt. Chas. B. Whiting, of Worcester; Fifth Serg't., Infantry, Col. F. W. Bigelow, of Weston; First Serg't. of Artillery, Capt. Harvey B. Wilder, of Worcester; Second Serg't. of Artillery, Mr. B. Franklin Smith, of Boston; Third Serg't. of Artillery, Mr. H. C. Barnabee, of Boston; Fourth Serg't. of Artillery, Lieut. Wm. H. Patten, of Arlington; Fifth Serg't. of Artillery, Mr. Geo. H. Philbrook, of Boston; Treasurer and Paymaster, Serg't. Vincent La Forme, of Boston; Clerk and Assistant Paymaster, Lieut. Geo. H. Allen, of Boston; Armorer and Quartermaster, Serg't. Geo. P. May, of Boston.

The greater part of the private soldiers of the Ancients are major-generals in the Army and Marine Corps, and admirals as plentiful as blackberries among the rank and file, and they always obey the orders of the men they have elected, and pay up for their yearly dinners with a promptitude only rivalled by those gay youngsters—the New York Old Guard.

ILLINOIS.—This State is at last to have a militia, judging from the following General Order emanating from Adj't.-Gen. H. Hilliard:

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the members of the Illinois National Guard on the passage of a State Military Code by the Thirtieth General Assembly, which has received the Executive sanction, and is therefore a law. It now becomes your duty to show by your zeal and devotion to duty your disposition to satisfy the people and their representatives that this favor has not been undeserved. Relying on your ability, the Commander-in-Chief is confident that the expectations of the people of Illinois will not be disappointed, and that the near future will find the State troops of Illinois in a position of proud prominence among the volunteer forces of the nation.

We congratulate Illinois, and welcome her into the fraternity of sensible States which hold to the doctrine that a well regulated militia is the best safeguard of a free people. Already she has one fine regiment in Chicago and we hope to see more soon.

OHIO.—In accordance with the requirements of the "act to enroll the Militia of Ohio," passed May 7, 1877, the following appointments upon the staff of the Governor are announced by G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., June 2: Chas. W. Karr, Adj.-Gen., Insp.-Gen., and Chief of Staff; Henry C. Young, Q. M. Gen. and Com. Gen. of Sub.; Wm. H. Phillips, Surg.-Gen.; Wm. C. Cooper, J. A. Gen., all with the rank of Brigadier-Gen.; Daniel A. Grosvenor, A. A. G.; Henry G. Neuberger, Chief of Engineers; Lee C. Weir, A. D. C.; Allan T. Brinsmade, A. D. C.; Seth M. Laird, A. D. C.; Chas. C. Goddard, A. D. C.; Geo. K. Nash, A. D. C.; Steward H. McBeth, A. D. C.; John B. Gibson, A. D. C.; Wm. Betts, A. D. C.; Jewett Palmer, A. D. C.; Wm. H. Taylor, A. D. C., all with the rank of Colonel.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—CAPT. Charles Lambert, 3d New York Cavalry, has resigned. The Boston Lancers hold their annual dinner Thursday of this week.

—CO. H, 5th Massachusetts, go into camp this week at Hull, Mass.

—TWENTY-SEVENTH New York at Creedmoor June 29. Field day at Myrtle Avenue Park June 20.

—ADJ'T.-GEN. Le Favour, of Rhode Island, has been on a visit to Detroit during the past week.

—THE 3d California has positively determined to send a team to Creedmoor this year for the Inter-State Military Match.

—THE election of Lieutenants Farley, Co. C, Cuppla, Co. F, and Phillips Co. D, all of the 29th New York, are announced.

—ASST. Surgeon Kreizer, of the 8th New York, has received his appointment this week.

—THE 1st Massachusetts Brigade goes into camp at Framingham Sept. 11. The 2d Brigade camps August 11.

—CO. F, 1st Connecticut N. G. (Hartford City Guard), drill for the Veteran Association medal on the evening of June 14.

—WESTERN regiments are going into camp this summer. A good example is set by the 1st Illinois, which will camp at Madison, Ill., 4th of July.

—CO. A, 4th New Jersey, goes into camp at Norwalk, Conn., July 3, for three days. At last inspection this regiment turned out 331.

—THE fourth annual encampment of the soldiers' and sailors' national reunion will be held at Marietta, Ohio, September 4, 5, 6, and 7.

—A BATTALION drill of Cos. A, B, F and H, 1st Connecticut N. G., will take place on Bushnell Park, Hartford, Thursday evening, June 21.

—TUESDAY and Wednesday of this week was devoted to the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the New York Soldiers' Home at Bath.

—FROM an official letter in the *Volunteer Service Gazette* of June 2 we learn that the contest for securing the United Kingdom team will be held at Cambridge June 21 and 22.

—A new separate company of infantry was raised in Boston last week by Capt. Charles P. A. Francis. His lieutenants are Robert Bell and Geo. H. Worthington.

—ON Tuesday evening the Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th (New York) Brigade, Gen. Beebe presiding, elected Peter Bertsch captain, vice John Kreischer, placed on supernumerary list.

—JOHN HANCOCK once commanded the Boston Cadets, for the letter dismissing him is framed and hung in their armory. So says the *Boston Transcript*.

—THE Chester Cadets, from the Military Academy of Chester, Pa., took a trip to Philadelphia last week, and put all the city militia to the blush by their splendid drill and discipline.

—THE 5th New York has four new captains just elected. Capt. Diegel, Co. D; Capt. Theiss, Co. K; Capt. Guerner, Co. F, and Capt. Streppel, Co. I.

—THE Albany regiments have a new range near Greenburgh just opened. It is called Bay View Park, and is under the control of the 3d Division Rifle Association.

—CO. G, 3d California (Wolf Tone Guards), and Co. K, 1st California (Summer Light Guards), are to have a 300 yard match 4 men a side, five shots a man. It is expected to show splendid shooting.

—THE 7th Ohio will report at Urbana, Ohio, on the 9th day of August, for the purpose of going into encampment, from the 9th to the 18th day of August inclusive, at the Fair Grounds of Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

—THE 1st New Jersey Brigade is getting ready a team for Creedmoor. We hope to see them take the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Cup, because we devoutly believe in rotation of prizes from State to State.

—THE 6th Division Rifle Association (New York) held a meeting at the East Syracuse range last week Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. There were eleven matches from off-hand to long range.

—THE "Old Dominion Guard," of Portsmouth, Virginia, one of the oldest volunteer organizations of the Union, has been reorganized this week. We wish it all luck, and success in its task.

—KLEIN'S Troop of Cavalry will go to the Schutzenfest the week after next, and are looking about for a camp ground to do a little duty with Batteries B and K, all of the 1st New York Division.

—BROOKLYN at present leads the world in long range practice. In the Sharpshooting match last Saturday six Brooklyn men were above all other competitors, and a Brooklyn team recently beat the heroes of Dollymound and the International matches.

—THE 23d Brooklyn continues to be religious. Last Sunday the regiment went in a body to the Clason Avenue Presbyterian Church, and there was naturally quite a numerous attendance of ladies, also bent on devotional exercises.

—CO. B, 9th New Jersey, has been getting up a little muting of its own, because a captain was elected whom the malcontents did not like. One first sergeant, one corporal, and nine privates were arrested, and will probably be expelled.

—INSPECTOR-GENERAL Jno. B. Woodward is very favorably spoken of in connection with the mayoralty nomination of Brooklyn. No doubt he would receive the entire support of the members of the National Guard residing in the City of Churches.

—THE proposed parade of the 2d (New York) Division on Independence Day depends solely upon the recovery of General Dakin, who is at present confined to his house by reason of sickness. There seems to be a general opposition to parading on this glorious day.

—THE 6th Pennsylvania were lately inspected by Col. Mat. thews, Insp. Gen. 1st Penn. Division, and reported as in fair condition. Co. H was the first in time, and Co. G had the most veterans in the ranks. The Gray Invincibles were inspected same evening, but arrived too late to justify a favorable report.

—THE 9th New York left the city on Tuesday, June 12, to visit New Haven and be the guests of Co. D, 3d Connecticut. They were reviewed by the Mayor of New Haven, and had a fine time generally. Wednesday evening they returned well pleased with their visit.

—THE Yates Dragons, of Oswego, won the cavalry match at the 6th (New York) Division rifle meeting at Syracuse last week. They scored 191 points out of a possible 253, and beat the Separate Troop, of the 24th Brigade, Oswego, 53 points. Match at 300 and 500 yards, five shots each range, team of five.

—THE 49th New York team, of Auburn, beat the renowned 48th at Syracuse by one point at the matches last week. The score of the 49th was 276 out of a possible 360. Distances, 300 and 500 yards, five shots each range, teams of seven men. The victor's average was nearly 80 per cent., a very unusual score with the New York State rifle.

—THE Newburgh Rifle Association held its spring meeting last week at Matteawan. H. G. Wolcott scored 43 out of 50 at 200 yards and took short range prize. H. J. Schrader made 49 out of 50 at 500 yards, and took first mid range prize. These country men are beginning to make the Creedmoor scores look small.

—THE lowest off-hand score out of a possible 50 allowed in the Wolf Tone Guards (California) is 38 points. Any man making 37 for three consecutive practices is requested to resign. The Wolf Tones are coming to Creedmoor in the fall with a team accustomed to making from 43 to 45 as a steady thing.

—MR. Henry C. Smith, of San Francisco, has won the cup presented by the California Powder Co. for the highest score in ten shots at 1,000 yards to be made on the last Saturday of each month, the cup to be won three times before property passes. Mr. Smith's average in seven competitions was only 62 per cent., his best score only 41 points.

—A BRIGADE court-martial of the 7th New York Brigade convenes at the armory of Co. D, 16th Battalion, Yonkers, on Friday, June 22, at 7 o'clock p. m. Detail: Maj. John W. Coburn, 27th Regiment; Capt. Isaac D. Cole, Co. D, 16th Battalion, and Capt. S. O. Howe, 1st Separate Troop. Maj. Geo. K. Chase, judge-advocate.

—THE Vallejo Rifles have the honor of being the poorest shots in the California National Guard, according to their own local paper. Their best score is 30 out of 25, and two of their men were "tied" three times for the leather medal, at 30 yards from the target. One of them made an outer at last and lost the medal.

—MR. Orange Judd, of Middletown, Conn., made on Saturday, June 9, the largest score in a long range match, at Willow Brook range, that has ever been made in the State of Connecticut. He beat Yale five points, and Wallace Gunn, the professional arms tester of Bridgeport, eight points, and he did it with a Remington, in misty, rainy weather with a shaft wind.

—ON Monday night last John Murray, William MacNamara and James Mack, of the 3d Pennsylvania, went to inspection at the Hink, Philadelphia. After inspection they went off, got drunk together, and Murray was bayoneted and killed by Mack. Moral: Captains should never allow their men to have their arms except when on duty.

—THE new armory of the Brooklyn 14th, which has been constructed within the walls of the old Portland Place Arsenal, at an expense of \$60,000, is expected to be ready for occupation this summer, and will be the handsomest and most convenient in Brooklyn. We congratulate this noble old regiment on its good prospects, which it owes to hard work, being one of the very few regiments with a war record which has not sunk into old fogeyism, but has kept up with the times.

—CO. D, 71st New York, is the shooting company, and that very versatile young athlete Willie Robertson is its champion. They have made Willie a corporal, at last in consideration of his being able to throw a hammer further, jump higher, run faster and shoot straighter than any man of his weight in the National Guard. Capt. Clark, of this company, has just had a sword and belt presented him, and he deserves it.

—THE late Drum-Major Graham, of the 7th New York, seems to have left two widows behind him who are quarrelling over his little property. A very fine point has come up about how to execute a will. It seems that the drum-major made his witnesses sign first and himself signed last. The prospects are that widow No. 1 will get the property by breaking the will for informality.

—THE Stock Exchange Rifle Club reorganized Friday, June 8. Judge Stanton and Mr. J. C. Cary, who were elected president and vice-president, formally resigned owing to inability to attend to the duties of their offices, and Mr. John M. Amory and Lieut. W. G. Dominick, were chosen to fill the vacancies. Mr. T. W. B. Hughes was chosen to fill the vacancy in the executive committee caused by the promotion of Mr. Dominick.

—THE American Rifle Association will have a special match and subscription day on June 23 at their range near Pellamville, Westchester county. First match, prize Remington Sewing Machine, value \$75. Conditions, 500 yards; position, any; ten scoring shots, two sighting shot. Military rifles allowed five points. Highest score to win. Entrance fee \$1. Entries unlimited. Second match, subscription. Conditions same as the foregoing. Entrance fee 50 cents.

—ADJ'T.-GEN. Heber Le Favour, of Rhode Island, has addressed a communication to Gen. Townsend asking whether a team Rhode Island proposes to send to compete in the Inter-State match can use the Peabody-Martini rifle. The Rhode Island troops are armed with rifles of different patterns, none of which are considered satisfactory. It is perfectly competent for Rhode Island to officially adopt the Peabody-Martini rifle and so make all straight for her team.

—THE Amateur Club has accepted a challenge to go to Canada in September and shoot the Victoria Rifle Association at Hamilton, Ontario. The contest for senior and junior teams of the Amateurs has failed from lack of interest this year, only four men—Jewell, Allen, Fisher and Madison—having gone through the full number of competitions. Jewell's average in eight competitions has been 204 points out of 225, the highest yet made. Allen averaged 193 points, Fisher 181 points, Madison 165 points.

—THE Irish-American Rifle Club is reorganized, is doing well at short and midrange practice. Very sensibly the Club refuses to handicap its members at midrange by distance, but points, and reduce their marksmen to as near equality as possible. Last Saturday Mr. N. D. Ward won the Conin gold badge with a score of 54 out of 70 at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each range, with a military rifle. Gen. Milien, at 200 and 600 yards, using a Creedmoor, was second score, with 52 points.

—A BARRIS color sergeant, shot down and overrun by the enemy, seized in his mouth a corner of the flag, and his teeth locked upon it in the rigidity of death. The enemy cut it away from him, leaving a bit of it between his fixed teeth. Subsequently the standard was retaken, and ever since the flag of the 1st Maine Division has had that little piece carefully cut out, in memory of the sergeant who was buried with the fragment in his mouth.

—THE Brooklyn Division has been somewhat excited, if one can believe Brooklyn papers, over an alleged project to consolidate certain regiments of the City of Churches. Most of this project seems to have been hatched in the editorial rooms of one of the papers mentioned, and was so far (naturally) mischievous and absurd, especially that part which avowed a consolidation of the 14th Brooklyn with the German 15th Battalion. As long as Gen. Woodward remains Inspector General, he is hardly likely to recommend any consolidations, and only such disbandment as is as obviously wise.

—THE State of Massachusetts has its Creedmoor at last, a new range having been purchased and laid out at Walnut Hill, on the Lowell Railroad, nine miles from Boston. The Massachusetts Rifle Association has charge of it, and has arranged it so that all the firing points are on a line, the butts being placed at different distances. Walnut Hill promises to become well known before next year. The butts are all at the foot of natural hills. The range will be formally opened at the spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association June 18 and 19. There will be a long range match, and some of the American team are expected to be present.

—FIRST Lieut. Geo. H. Cooke, adjutant 19th Infantry, reports from Fort Lyon, Colorado, May 28, 1877, to the Chief of Ordnance that on the 26th of May he made a score of 37 out of a possible 50 (Creedmoor), in ten consecutive shots, with the Springfield rifle musket, breech-loading, calibre 45, at 300 yards, off-hand. He says: "I am induced to make this report, as the score was made with the ordinary Army gun, taken from one of the soldiers, and with ammunition furnished by the Ordnance Department, and also from the fact that it is the same as the highest score made at the match for the gold medal offered by the *Spirit of the Times* shot at Creedmoor, May 19, 1877, at the same distance."

His Holiness the Pope has sent a Jubilee medal to Mrs. Gen. Sherman.

THE *Herald* reports that the thorough investigation into the operations of the Indian ring will bring to light some striking facts concerning the overestimating of the number of Indians to be supplied by the Government and the drawing of clothing, rations and other allowances under the exaggerated count by Indian agents and their confederates. Wholesale dismissals, arrests and prosecutions are promised.

PRESIDENT HAYES is to remain in Washington for the summer, as will the members of the Cabinet. This example, says the *Washington Herald*, is having a most excellent effect, and not a few persons are remarking that Washington is really delightful at this season, and speak enthusiastically of the charming phase of social life possible here in the summer which is interrupted during the months when the city is crowded by strangers.

PROF. TAYLOR, of the University of Chicago, who went to Sitka with Lieut. Wood to make the ascension of Mount St. Elias in the interest of science, returned to Victoria in the steamer *California*, having abandoned the perilous undertaking, at least for the present. They left Sitka in a large canoe on the 24th of April, reached the northern end of Chichagoff Island, about ninety miles north of Sitka, but, meeting with immense quantities of floating ice, they were unable to go on.

In the spring, when expeditions against the Indians and for the purpose of exploring in the West start out, the mind of the "items editor" lightly turns to thoughts of merriment. The opening for jokes is, however, but a small one, and the editorial fun usually descends upon that class of unfortunates whose misfortune appeals even to the sympathies of the dumb creation, as we know from the story of the bears who devoured those who mocked at the nakedness of the hairless prophet. If the Indians are troublesome our editor facetiously enjoins the authorities to "put none but bald-headed men on guard," and now that Wheeler has taken the field with his surveying parties, the *Sunday Herald* of Washington says: "Bald-headed men in search of a situation may apply at the office of the Wheeler exploring expedition. They are wanted to take the place of the tin cylinders on the lofty hill-tops to fix the points of the great triangles. Permanent positions guaranteed."

THE *Wilmington Review* says: "We are glad to learn of the appreciation which our former fellow-townsmen, Gen. B. E. Colston, has met with at the hands of the Khedive of Egypt, in whose service there are so many American officers. He has recently received a high testimonial of this fact, which consists of the decoration of a 'Commander of the Order of Osmanli,' which has been conferred upon him in acknowledgment of his distinguished services in Kordofan. This decoration is in the shape of a seven-pointed star or cross of green enamel, with red or gold centre, hanging from a gold crescent, and is worn around the neck on a green ribbon with a red stripe." Gen. Loring-Pacha, formerly lieutenant-general in the Confederate army, but now in the service of the Khedive, has been decorated with the orders of the Medjidie and Osmanli; the latter is only conferred on commanders of an army in the field. The decoration of the Medjidie is a star of brilliant surrounded by crescents for the neck and a similar one for the breast.

THE BEY IN A BOX.

The Bey of Tunis sat in state,
A gorgeous crown upon his pate;
While from the outer walls a cry
Arose: "O, how is this high?"
The Sultan's messengers await!"

"What, ho!" the Bey exclaimed in wrath,
"The Sultan! tell it not in Gath!
What can that rooster's object be?
I fear he'll put the screws to me,
O, mine it is a thorny path!"

Then came the Sultan's men, in groups,
In baggy pants, with braid and loops;
The guard fell back; the Bey, in fear,
Said to a slave: "Give me some beer!
By Allah! this means 'send on troops.'"

"Behold!" remarked the Sultan's man,
"You've heard the news from Ardahan?
The Sultan's sore pressed, and the Czar's
Made up his mind to capture Kars,
Trot out your soldiers, black and tan."

"Bismillah!" howled the Bey, "O, take
A walk, and give a man a shake
To save himself! Let my troops be,
Or Shouvaloff will bombard me.
The Czar, my boy, is wide awake!

"So be it, sire," the envoy said;
"No troops sent on, off goes your head.
Refuse to back the haughty Turk
You'll bow-stringed be, and, in a jerk,
Will close the easy life you've led."

"Enough!" exclaimed the Bey, "What, ho!
Let every cursed nigger go.
Some tamerack bring hither, slave,
That I may brace up and be brave;
The Czar will bounce me, that I know."

An hour passed on. The evening muck
Concealed a Cossack, who did lurk
Along the wall; but, as he crept
Up to the throne, the despot wept
And said: "The Czar gets in his work."

The Cossack spoke, and, with a frown,
Remarked: "The Czar has wrote it down,
That if you send a single mook,
Or boost the Moslem cause a stroke,
He'll knout you and bombard the town."

"Bismillah!" said the Bey, "I see
I'm in a box; no chance for me,
And, by the prophet, I, this day,
Am like a mule 'twixt bales of hay;
O, who would Bey of Tunis be?"

CIVILIZING AFRICA.—An International Congress has been formed for the civilization of Africa. It is to meet in the Palace at Brussels June 16, 1877. The following are the heads of the committees and the delegates: United States.—John D. Latrobe, of Baltimore. Delegates.—Hon. Henry S. Sanford and H. M. Schieffelin, Esq. France.—M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Delegates.—MM. Abbadie and Grandedier. Switzerland.—M. Bouteiller de Beaumont. Delegates.—MM. Gustave Moynier and Ed. Desor. Russia.—The Grand Duke Constantine. Germany.—Prince Henry VII. Austria.—The Archduke Rudolphe. Spain.—The King. Italy.—Prince Humbert. Netherlands.—Prince Henry of the Low Countries. Sweden.—The King. Alvan S. Southworth, a member of the American Permanent Committee, has addressed to the Congress a letter in which he says: To thoroughly open up the interior, and particularly along that broad and richly fertile equatorial belt of which the world has had but partial glimpses, all practical enterprises of international dimensions should commence on the Red Sea, and penetrate the mountains of Abyssinia. My reasons for thus believing is that the long distance of the Egyptian capital from Central Africa will always render futile any efforts of the Khedive and his successors to successfully carry out any broad and liberal policy among the negro tribes of the equatorial basin and adjacent countries, without which broad and liberal policy it would be better to remain passive. Abyssinia, then, the only Christian power in Africa, with her 12,000,000 of inhabitants would willingly welcome any international movement that would relieve her from its many centuries of oppression and unredressed wrongs which she has suffered at the hands of the Mohammedans. King John, through his late friend and ambassador, Gen. Kirkham, assured me, in 1873, that he would gladly aid with all his prestige and soldiery any international scheme like in kind to that of the old East India Company, and would not confine his exertions to his own frontiers. Abyssinia has been locked up in a Moslem prison, without sea-port or outlet, for eleven centuries, and I sincerely hope the Congress of Brussels may give attention to that unfortunate country, the valor and learning of whose people and the grandeur of whose cities antedate all modern civilizations of the world.

In the *New Quarterly Magazine* of London an amusing paper appears upon the "Art of Lying." Commenting upon it our friend *Broad Arrow* says:

Among the good stories of "conversational liars," is that of George Selwyn, who came into a room one day, just as an American officer was relating an anecdote about certain hot and cold water springs, and saying these springs in the Western territory were often found close together, so that all that those who were fond of fish had to do was to angle for a few moments in the cold springs, and then pop the fish into the hot one, where it was immediately boiled. Some of the listeners were incredulous. "There is nothing at all surprising in the General's narrative, gentlemen," said Selwyn; "and, indeed, I myself can vouch for the truth of it; for when I was in France, I was witness to a similar phenomenon. In Auvergne there are springs similar to those in America, but with this remarkable addition, that there is generally a third spring in the vicinity containing *hot parsley and butter*, so that a delicious sauce is provided at the same moment."

With a view to confirm our countryman's statement and to remove the slight evidences of incredulity on the part of our contemporary, we complacently point to any of the reports of recent explorations in the

Yellowstone National Park in Montana.—Professor Hayden's or Lieut. Doane's—which record among the wonders of that region, hot and cold springs almost side by side, with plenty of trout in the one and water hot enough to boil eggs in the other.

In the Washington Police Court, June 8, James H. Whitten was arraigned on the charge of fraudulently drawing his pay (while in the Army, from which he has resigned), twice for the month of April from Paymaster Alexander Sharp, who produced the vouchers in both cases and explained to the court how the deception had been practised on him. Counsel for Whitten waived an examination, and the case was sent to the Grand Jury. Whitten was committed to jail.

THE Brownsville *Sentinel* asserts that a disease something like the cholera has broken out among the troops at Ringgold Bks, Texas. About 30 are in the hospital, and six have died. The attacks commenced with diarrhoea and colic. A similar disease has appeared in the city, and several cases have proved fatal within the past few days.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: We once heard Senator Fessenden, of Maine, say, while he was chairman of the committee of finance, as he placed his hand on the estimates for the Indian appropriations, "There is more rascality in these estimates, and rascality harder to find out, and rascality harder to punish, than in any other measure presented to Congress."

GEN. SHERMAN will set out about the close of the present month on a tour of the Black Hills and the Yellowstone region. He will be accompanied by Col. Poe and Bacon of his staff. The object of the trip is to inspect the military posts of that section, and specially to visit two new posts now being established, one at the mouth of the Tongue River and the other at the mouth of the Big Horn.

ONE of the buildings at the late International Exhibition at Philadelphia, erected and used by the U. S. Government on the Exhibition Grounds, having been torn down without authority from the Government, may lead to litigation with the Finance Board of the Exhibition, as it is charged the building was destroyed by order of that board. The matter has already been referred to the Attorney-General.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Grand Duke Alexis is reported in Paris.

THE Persians are forming at Selmast a camp of observation of 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry.

320 NEWSPAPER correspondents are reported in Roumania. This may explain why the Roumanian army is to be retained for home defence.

ONE French sailor was killed and two mortally wounded in an affray at Yokohama, June 5, with the men belonging to the German man-of-war *Elizabeth*.

A LARGE steamer, the *Mimosa*, has been loaded, at Woolwich, with iron forts and other cargo, for Malta. Fifty boats, for landing troops, of a new pattern, recently approved, have been ordered by the British Admiralty.

By order of the Minister of War, all Circassian cavalry officers serving at Varna have been summoned to Constantinople for the purpose of organizing twenty-five Circassian regiments there, at Adrianople and at Sophia.

A LETTER from Constantinople says that Colonel Valentine Baker is slowly recovering health, and that he has at last received his commission as Baker Pasha, Brigadier-General of the Gendarmerie, which is to be organized under his direction.

A LETTER from Toronto says: "The Militia Department at Ottawa has been inundated with offers for Imperial service. Up to the present moment these offers represent an aggregate of over 10,000 men, although the movement has not yet extended beyond a few of the best-trained militia corps in the different provinces."

A NUMBER of Chinese naval cadets, lately trained in the *Yang-Woo*, under the command of Capt. Luxmoore, R.N., C.B., are expected to arrive in England shortly to gain some experience of ships and dockyards. The training-ship *Yang-Woo* has been abolished by the Chinese Government on the ground of economy, and Capt. Luxmoore has returned to England.

THE Tenth Section of the German official account of the Franco-German war of 1870-71, translated by Captain F. C. H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, has appeared. This forms the First Section of Part 2, and treats of the investment of Paris and capture of Toul and Strasburg, being the opening of the second phase of the war against the Republic.

COMMENTING upon the following remark made by the *Times*: "Sebastopol has practically ceased to be a Naval station, and nothing is heard of those circular ironclads which such an authority as Mr. Reed expected to be formidable," the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, in a letter to that journal, attributes the immunity from attack of the north-western shores of the Black Sea by the Turkish squadron solely to the presence in those waters of Russia's two circular ironclads.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that a novel invention, in the form of a repeater pistol and sabre combined, has been brought to England by Mr. W. J. Gurd, a Canadian, for submission to the War Office. The invention is at present only in a rough form, but after it has undergone careful mechanical manipulation it promises to become a weapon unique in character, and one which might be found of considerable service to the men of the mounted arms in the field.

RANGE-FINDERS for field guns are being introduced into the English service; they are being issued in the ratio of about 75 to 80 of the Nolan instrument and 25

of Watkins'. The Nolan range-finder has been considerably modified and reduced in size, so as to fit into a small leather pocket attached to the saddle, the instrument now being used in connection with a tripod, instead, of as formerly, being placed on a gun. The wooden roller for calculating the ranges has been done away with, a card being substituted, which gives the ranges due to various angles and bases without any calculation.

LIEUT.-COL. H. BRACKENBURY, R.A., is reported to have started for the Russian headquarters as correspondent of the London *Times*. He served as correspondent to the *Times* in the war of 1866 with the Austrian army, and was praised by Benedek for his coolness at the battle of Koniggratz. He also acted in the same capacity with the Prussian army during the invasion of France. M. Ivan de Westyne has been received as correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*. He was formerly in the army, and commanded a battery during the siege.

ENGLAND has now under arms 208,920 men, of which 17,920 cavalry, 28,800 artillery. Of this force, 66,000 are in India, and 35,000 in other places abroad, and 107,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. Behind the regular army are the militia, aggregating about 100,000 men, who may be called out by vote of Parliament for home or foreign service, and the volunteers, more numerous than the militia, but not subject to service outside of the United Kingdom.

THE correspondent of the New York *Times* in London telegraphs that he hears of serious dissensions in the British Cabinet. The Queen's continued absence is still giving rise to great dissatisfaction among all classes. There is no doubt that Earl Grey has remonstrated with her on the impolicy of her course. Midhat Pasha is in London expecting every day a summons to return to Constantinople.

THERE has been a very large changing of officers going on in the English army, and the number of promotions are exceptionally great. The idea is to secure the most efficient men and officers for the most important positions, so that the first impression of the British army, whenever it may be brought into notice, shall be the best. The activity at Portsmouth dockyards is now increased, and the present visit there of the Prince of Wales adds to the *clat* for war preparations.

EUGENE SCHUYLER reports that Turkish taxes, nominally 10 per cent., in reality amount to 25 or 30 per cent. The imports from the United States into Constantinople for the year ending June 30, 1876, were \$2,655,426, as follows: Rifles, \$1,515,888; Carabines, \$26,136; ammunition, \$922,020; petroleum, \$187,571; all others, \$3,811. The public debt of Turkey is \$927,000,000, and \$65,520,000, or more than half the revenue, are absorbed in interest and expenses upon it. There is a large annual deficit.

THE senior admiral of the British fleet, Sir George Rose Sartorius, K.C.B., was born in 1790, entered the navy in 1801, and served at Trafalgar on board H.M.S. *Tonnant*. In 1832 he assumed command, with the rank of admiral, of Don Pedro's fleet, whose movements he continued to direct until succeeded in 1833 by Sir Charles Napier. His name in consequence, was struck off the list of British captains; but was restored in 1836, and, after the lapse of forty years, heads the list of admirals.

THE London *Times*' correspondent, unlike many Englishmen, does not seem to be averse from learning from Americans, for he says: "The operations of the Turkish Danubian fleet have not been successful so far. The Turkish Commander-in-chief might have learnt from the extensive river warfare in America during the Rebellion that while steamers may run past shore batteries with tolerable impunity, it is dangerous work to stop and attempt to fight heavy guns."

THE London *Morning Advertiser* says: "A correspondent in whom we can place implicit reliance, but whose place of residence we do not for obvious reasons disclose, assures us that more than 50,000 inhabitants of Odessa have migrated, and are now suffering the greatest hardships in the neighboring inland districts. He further states that in and around Odessa within the last fortnight 70,000 Russian soldiers have taken up their quarters. 'I can assure you,' he writes, 'the Russians have south of the north boundary of Bessarabia no less than 400,000 men, and they want more. For what purpose? They mean a larger war than any one dreams of.'"

As an indication of public feeling in Paris since Marshal MacMahon's *coup d'etat*, the fact is noted that the sentries, even of the Elysée, now mount guard with their knapsacks on and their cartridge-boxes full. Another result is shown in the fact stated by a Berlin correspondent, that the German garrisons in Alsace-Lorraine are likely to be reinforced by 10,000 or 12,000 men. The troops in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which is just across the frontier, are to be largely reinforced. The six regiments of infantry from the 109th to the 114th, three of dragoons from the 20th to the 23rd, the 14th and 30th Regiment of Artillery, and the battalion of Pioneers, are to be raised to their fighting strength.

THE construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent Railway line has been sanctioned by the Emperor of Russia. This line (the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says) will proceed from Orenburg to Orsk, Djiukul, and the Lake of Kuyouk, where it divides into a northern and southern branch, the northern branch joining the Siberian railway system at Troitsk and Ekaterinburg, and the southern going on to Tashkent, Kogalskar, and Djulek. The line, avoiding the desert and steppe, is circuitous; 1,800 versts of rail will be required between Orenburg and Tashkent, not including the branch line at Troitsk, which is 300 versts long. Sanctioning it is one thing; to build it is another.

THE 80-ton gun underwent a further trial at the Ordnance Select Committee Range in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the 22nd of May. The charges of powder were the heaviest ever fired at Woolwich, being 425lb. at each round. The results of the trial have shown that the heavy charge, when rammed up close, has produced velocities no greater than charges of 380lb. or 370lb. of powder, but when the density of the cartridge has been diminished by air spacing the more profitable consumption of the powder has been obtained, and a rate of speed attained which affords satisfactory evidence of the great gun's power.

THE British War Office and Admiralty are making investigations and experiments with a view to carrying out a new system which has been proposed for transporting the baggage train for an army sent abroad on active service. Hitherto the plan has been to dismember the wagons and pack them on board ship, while the stores which they are to contain are enclosed in cases and packed away also, necessitating delay and sometimes difficulty in getting them together when landed—perhaps in the face of an enemy—and loading up ready for the march. The idea now is to load the wagons before embarking, and lift them bodily into the holds of the transport ships, from which they can be as simply removed at the other end of the journey, and landed ready for instant service.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: "We learn that Admiral Hobart Pasha has, in spite of the most strenuous opposition of the Palace party, induced, we might almost say compelled, the Porte to invest him with the sole command and disposal of her naval forces, subject only to the directions of the Minister of Marine in Council. Notwithstanding the energy displayed by certain portions of the Turkish Navy in the Black Sea, there have yet been divided counsels at Constantinople. Now, however, the professional ability, energy, and daring of Hobart Pasha—*Veli-Pasha* so-called by those who look upon those qualities as signs of madness—are likely to have fair scope, it is not improbable that ere long we shall have to chronicle deeds worthy of such a fleet as that Turkey now possesses and Hobart Pasha has brought into such a high state of efficiency."

It is well known that antimony, in the form of fine powder, thrown into gaseous chlorine, is immediately transformed into chloride of antimony, producing heat sufficient to raise the antimony to incandescence. This fact has been utilized by MM. Champion and Pellet in making a very sensitive inflamer for torpedoes. In a cylindrical bronze box is placed a spherical capsule of thin glass containing dry chlorine; this is surrounded with gun-cotton impregnated with finely-pulverized antimony. The hammer consists of a cylinder with hemispherical top capable of sliding in this cavity; it rests on a spiral spring below, and just above the glass capsule are teeth designed to break the glass, when the hammer is pressed by a strip coming into contact with the hemispherical part. Below is a fulminate-of-mercury fuse communicating above with the gun-cotton of the inflamer, and below with the charge of dry gun-cotton in another case. This mode of inflammation applies also to torpedoes charged with powder or other explosive substances.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal de Geneve*, writing from Constantinople, gives a deplorable account of the medical and sanitary necessities of the Turkish troops. He states that the medical staff does not exceed one per 1,000 strength, and he writes most contemptuously of the sort of men who form the staff; for the most part apprentices in the art and science of medicine, without culture, and who possess only such a smattering of physic and surgery as may be picked up in the Turkish medical school at Constantinople. Moreover, the Turkish forces are in want of medicines, bedding, litters, ambulances, and surgical and medical necessities of all descriptions. He also asserts that even thus early in the war the question arises, how are the troops to be fed? Russia, on the other hand, has a medico-sanitary organization which, so far as it can be judged before it is fully tested by the exigencies of the field and of actual warfare, would seem to be complete; while the military organization is being supplemented by voluntary efforts of the people at large for aiding the sick and wounded, similar to the work of our sanitary commission during the war of secession.

THE Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, has offered a medal for the best essay on the supply, care, and repair of artillery material, including small arms and ammunition, for Canadian Militia. It is to be competed for by officers of Canadian Militia Artillery, officers or others who have served in the Royal or Royal Marine Artillery, being excluded from the competition. The essay may be in English or French, and the best essay will be printed at the expense of the Dominion Artillery Association, of which the Governor-General and the several lieutenant-governors are patrons, Major-Gen. Selby Smyth, commanding the Canadian Militia, president, and Lieut.-Col. T. Bland Strange, P.A., Inspector of Artillery, president

of its Council. *Broad Arrow* says of this society: Its funds are liberally supported, and a large amount of work has been got through of such a kind as points to a great development of artillery knowledge among the Canadians since they have been left to their own resources. The artillerymen of the Dominion may feel justly proud of the fact that for the last five years the fortress of Quebec—the key of Canada—has been garrisoned by them.

AN item of interest in the Eastern War comes from a French correspondent: "Hitherto the Russian army has paid cash in French gold; but I believe advantage will be taken soon of Clause 23 of the Convention, and the payments will be made in bonds. This morning I saw such bonds in Barbosschi. They resemble bank-notes, and their text is in Roumanian as well as Russian. It is something like this:

Imperial Southern Army's stay in Roumania.—Bond for 1,000f., payable in gold on the 1st at the central pay-office of the Army.

Headquarters in Kischineff, April 17-20, 1877. "The bonds are respectively for 500f., 1,000f., 5,000f., 10,000f., 25,000f., and 50,000f. Sums below 500f. are to be paid in cash. Together with the bond a certificate is given to the person entitled to it, stating the object for which the bond has been given. These bonds are countersigned by the chief of the staff and by the paymaster-general of the army. Originally, it was not intended to affix the signature of the Grand Duke; but it had been ascertained that the Roumanians, who have on several previous occasions received similar Russian bonds for the payment of which they are still waiting, had no very great confidence in these paper securities, and the Grand Duke Nicholas has not hesitated to pledge himself, as it were, personally for their payment by attaching his name to them. The Roumanians will, therefore, accept these 'bonds' as if they were cash."

A LETTER from Jassy, published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says, of the Grand Duke Nicholas: "He works much; every morning he confers with the chief of the staff, Gen. Nepogoditchitzky, and Major-Gen. Lawitzki. The former, who was engaged in the war of 1854 on the Danube, knows thoroughly all the country of the theatre of the strife. Gen. Lawitzki is still young, but has received an accomplished military education. The aides-de-camp of his Imperial Highness are men in the prime of life, all of whom have gained experience on the battle-field. The son of the Commander-in-Chief, the young Grand Duke Nicolas, serves as a captain on the staff. Col. Harenkamp has charge of the department for collecting information to supply the historical record of the campaign, and the correspondents of foreign journals have to address themselves to him. The bulletins will be drawn up by a young lieutenant of Uhlanen, M. Chrestowski, known for his literary talents. There is at present only one foreign Military Attaché present, Col. Gailard, who has been very favorably received. The greatest simplicity prevails about the Grand Duke; he leads the life of the soldier, and has no taste for the pleasures of the table."

THE British Mediterranean fleet available for operations in case of hostilities with Russia, at present consists of the following vessels: Alexandra, 12, double-screw iron ship, armor-plated, flagship of Vice Adm. Hornby; Antelope, 2, iron paddle-vessel; Bittern, 3, double screw gun-vessel; Cruiser, 4, sloop; Devastation, 4, double-screw iron turret-ship, armor-plated; Helicon, 2, paddle despatch-vessel; Hotspur, 3, iron armor-plated ram; Monarch, 7, iron screw turret-ship, armor-plated; Pallas, 8, screw-corvette, armor-plated; Raleigh, 22, iron screw-frigate; Rapid, 3, sloop; Research, 4, sloop, armor-plated; Rupert, 4, double-screw ironclad ram; Sultan, 12, iron screwship, armor-plated; Capt. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Swiftsure, 14, iron screwship, armor-plated; Torch, 5, screw gun-vessel. This squadron can be strengthened by the Channel fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral B. Seymour, C.B., and the Detached Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., consisting of the Minotaur, 17, iron screwship, armor-plated; Black Prince, 28, iron screwship, armor-plated; Resistance, 16, iron screwship, armor-plated; Defence, 16, iron screwship, armor-plated; Narcissus, 31, screw frigate; Newcastle, 31, screw frigate; Immortalité, 28, screw frigate; Topaze, 28, screw frigate. The Achilles, 16; Bacchante, 16; Bowditch, 16; Cyclops, 4; Dreadnought, 4; Euryalus, 16; Glatton, 2; Gorgon, 4; Hector, 18; Hercules, 14; Hydra, 4; Inconstant, 16; Iron Duke, 14; Lord Warden, 18; Agincourt, 16; Prince Albert, 4; Shannon, 9; Temeraire, 8; Thunderer, 4; Triumph, 14; Valiant, 18; Warrior, 32; together with a large number of unarmored corvettes, sloops, and gun-vessels, mounting from fourteen to three guns, all of heavy calibre, are hopefully reported by the English papers as ready at "a comparatively short notice." At present they are all in dock.

THE *Bureau Veritas* of Paris has recently published its general report of the merchant navies of the world for the years 1876-77. These navies are comprised in 5,771 steamers, representing in gross 5,685,342 tons

(net tonnage, 3,748,529 tons), and 56,208 sailing vessels, representing a tonnage of 15,553,889 tons. In these figures only sea-going vessels are included. The sailing vessels of the merchant navies of the world are distributed as follows:

Flags.	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	20,265	5,807,375
United States.....	7,288	2,390,521
Norway.....	4,749	1,410,903
Italy.....	4,601	1,292,076
Germany.....	3,456	375,995
France.....	3,858	725,043
Spain.....	2,915	557,320
Greece.....	2,121	426,905
Holland.....	1,143	399,903
Sweden.....	2,121	399,128
Russia.....	1,735	391,958
Austria.....	983	338,684
Denmark.....	1,818	188,958
Portugal.....	456	107,016
South America.....	273	59,458
Central America.....	153	59,944
Turkey.....	305	48,209
Belgium.....	55	23,344
Asia.....	42	16,019
Africa, Liberia.....	8	454
Total.....	58,208	15,019,213

It is proposed to have a royal commission to inquire into the whole subject of the consolidation of the British Empire; the proposition originating in a discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute, on a paper by Captain Colomb on "Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War." In the course of the discussion it was stated that every British soldier had been withdrawn from the Australian colonies, and what naval force there was was useless for the purposes of defence against even a single ironclad; that most of the strategic points upon which England depended in a great measure for her supremacy—Hong Kong, Singapore, Trincomalee, Mauritius, King George's Sound, Fiji, Simon's Bay, and the Falklands—were unfortified. In reference to the defenceless state of Vancouver's Island, the depot for all the stores of the British naval force in the Pacific, Capt. Pim, M.P., said: "If Russia within the next few months were to declare war against us, Vancouver's Island, with all the stores, would be at her mercy. As to the British fleet, Russia having a larger force, and means of telegraphic communication with them which were not at our disposal, would be able long before our ships in the Pacific Station could hear of the declaration of war, to dispose of them in detail. The great danger we ran at this moment was that our food supply might be cut off. No less than forty-four per cent. of our wheat came through the Pacific, and the eleven Russian ships could prey upon this trade with the most disastrous results to this country. It could hardly be supposed that these eleven ships were stationed by Russia at San Francisco, or that a Russian squadron was posted at New York, to fight the Turks or protect the oppressed Christians. He (Captain Pim) believed the object was to strike a sudden blow at our food supply when our resistance to Russian aggression in Asia led her to issue a declaration of war." Colonel Alcock contended that whatever way the subject under discussion was approached it showed the necessity of a confederation of the Anglo-Saxon race.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

WETMORE—JEFFERSON.—At Warren, Pa., on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Rankin, assisted by the Rev. Theo. Crowell, ALICE M., daughter of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, to J. P. JEFFERSON, U. S. A.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BARTLETT.—At Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., June 5, EDITH E., wife of Capt. Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., daughter of the late Geo. W. Bunkman, of Philadelphia.

REITER.—At Norfolk, Va., May 19th, BETTIE M., wife of Lieut. Geo. C. Reiter, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Rev. Edwin and Mrs. E. M. Geer.

WARD.—Friday, June 8, after a brief illness, the wife of General Wm. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. The funeral took place Sunday, June 10, and was largely attended by officers of the First Brigade, desirous of showing their affection for their commander and their sympathy with him in his affliction.

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800 Yards, 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 equals 71
100 Yards, 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 equals 69
1,000 Yards, 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 equals 73

Total. 213

Possible. 225

A VOICE FROM THE Camp and the Quarter Deck.

All who serve their country in the ARMY AND NAVY are necessarily subjected to unwholesome influences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered from post to post, and from station to station, they frequently suffer severely from sudden changes of climate, temperature and diet, and are exposed to a variety of privations and hardships which tell unfavorably upon their health and constitutions. It is therefore, fortunate that so excellent an alterative and acclimating medicine as



finds general favor with both these branches of the public service. Letters from our Military and Naval Officers establish the

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